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WARSAW PACT APPEAL: BLOCS MUST FIND SOLUTIONS

AU091152 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 May 84 p 2

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Response on Merit!"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact states' appeal published in today's issue of our newspaper expresses our alliance system's conviction that the demand of our age must be heeded. The two large military blocs opposing each other must find solutions leading to a consolidation of peace and a compromise that takes everyone's security into consideration at the negotiating table. This path also presupposes a halt to the arms race, which not only leads to an increasingly high and destructive level of weapons, but could -- if it is not halted -- also increase to an unavoidable level the risk of a nuclear war that threatens the existence of mankind. When they propagate the arms race and the deployment of new missiles, NATO leaders allege that they have to choose this path because the Warsaw Pact threatens their security and the Soviet Union is unwilling to conduct talks with U.S. representatives on the issue of nuclear carrier missiles.

Well, as far as the first part of their allegation is concerned, one could carry on an endless dispute about who threatens whom, who tries to obtain a superiority of strength, and who disregards agreements that take into consideration the security of the other. However, the present Warsaw Pact appeal is not intended to engage in a dispute, but the path to a mutually acceptable and fair agreement. In the spirit of the proposal of the January 1983 declaration of the Political Consultative Committee, it proposes the elaboration of a specific treaty, under which the Warsaw Pact and NATO alike would commit themselves to eschew the use of force against each other and to the definite maintenance of peaceful relations, to choosing a path that simultaneously strengthens the security of both sides, a path that would constitute a great step toward limiting the arms race, a simultaneous dissolution of the two military blocs altogether. To be sure, if there is no cause, there is no effect. If there is no state of being threatened, there is no justification for armament and the maintenance of the military blocs, either.

As for the question of who wants and who opposes talks, it is enough to retrace NATO's 1979 resolution of key importance. From the very first moment, NATO threatened to begin the deployment of new missiles if an agreement was not reached by the end of 1983 at the talks. It was only necessary to mark time at the talks until preparations for deployment had been completed. And NATO now says that it is continuing the deployment and it is also prepared to continue the talks at the same time. However, the Soviet Union does not intend to accept the fact of deployment, to negotiate for the purpose of continuing the arms race and camouflaging the obtainment of superior strength, but to find a way out of the dangerous situation. Steps should be taken to cancel the measures that violate the basis of the talks, so as to make it possible for the countermeasures to be terminated and a path to be opened up for substantive talks.

Because it would strengthen mutual trust, the agreement being proposed by the present appeal of the Warsaw Pact states would create favorable prerequisites for all this. And if there is sincerity behind the statement adopted at the latest conference of the NATO foreign ministers that "NATO does not threaten anyone," or the proclamation of the willingness of the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries to cooperate "on the basis of the renunciation of the use of force and or the threat of force," then what stands in the way of the two military blocs declaring in a treaty that neither of them will use force either against each other, or against others?

It is now the turn of the other side -- NATO -- to respond on merit to the appeal, if only to make it possible for specific talks to prepare the treaty to begin as soon as possible. The Warsaw Pact does not intend to obtain superiority in the peaceful competition that serves the interests of mankind as a whole.

On the contrary, it would gladly welcome it if the other side were to display a similar willingness to serve peace and security, because that would be conducive to a more tranquil life for all of us.

VARKONYI ADDRESSES PEACE COUNCIL IN BUDAPEST

AU101346 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 May 84 p 3

[Report on address by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at the 8 May Budapest session of the National Peace Council]

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi dealt with topical international issues in his speech, noting that the Month of Peace and Friendship is an important event not merely of our domestic political life. In the present tense international situation, it is a particularly important part of the series of events that is now beginning to mobilize and rally the adherents of peace for averting the threatening dangers. Dwelling on reasons for the unfavorable changes that have taken place in the world political situation, he pointed out: Extremist and aggressive imperialist circles for years have been conducting a concentrated anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign and striving, parallel with it, to force their will on the peoples of the world. The Warsaw Pact countries have on several occasions evinced their resolute intention not to permit an upsetting of the historically developed balance of power, while, at the same time, they are struggling for the realization of a parity on the lowest possible level of armaments, he said.

Substantive talks on reducing armaments can only be conducted if the principle of equality and equal security is observed and the legitimate security requirements of the other side are taken into consideration, he stressed. He noted that there is no direct danger of war on our continent despite the unfavorable changes that have come to pass, but that the state of being exposed to a nuclear threat has heightened. However, these processes are reversible, because forces exist and act that pit the policy of detente against the intention to intensify tension. He singled out the role of the socialist community in promoting peace and security, stressing: Its cohesion and coordinated action and cooperation with broad strata of the antiwar forces are making a more and more serious impact on the molders of policy; its strength is becoming more and more obvious. He appraised as a positive factor the fact that soberminded political figures who are aware of the dangers and are seeking a reasonable path out of this situation are increasingly active in conducting their work in the present situation.

Peter Varkonyi then spoke of the fact that peace-loving world public opinion highly appreciates and fully supports the Soviet Union's constant, firm, and consistent policy, which manifests at all times a readiness to take up the thread of negotiations and to continue the dialogue on the basis of equality and the principle of equal security. He stressed in this connection: The beginning of multifaceted consultations between members of the two alliances was urged also at the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee. The appeal presented to the NATO countries' ambassadors accredited to Budapest on Monday [7 May] also urges a continuation of the negotiations and the conclusion of a treaty in which they would mutually eschew the use of military force and express their readiness to maintain peaceful relations, he added.

This treaty would considerably improve the international political atmosphere because it would contribute to strengthening trust and reducing tension, he emphasized. The socialist countries expect the NATO countries to give a favorable answer to the initiatives as soon as possible. We are a member of an alliance system whose entire activity is characterized by a consistent struggle for peace. Our peace movement assumes a great share of popularizing our coordinated foreign policy and the realization of our joint initiatives and acts, Peter Varkonyi said in conclusion.

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A L B A N I A

B 1

PREMIER MEETS VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S UNION HEAD

AU080835 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Adil Carcani, received the President of the Women's Union of Vietnam Nguyen Thi Dinh and had a warm and friendly talk with her, yesterday. Attending the reception were the President of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania Lumturi Rexha and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka. Attending was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Hoang Quoc Tinh.

Delegation Departs 8 May

AU082215 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The delegation of the Women's Union of Vietnam led by President Nguyen Thi Dinh left Albania today following a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union. during its stay in Albania, the delegation visited work and production centers, sociocultural institutions, agricultural cooperatives, and so forth, in Tirana, Kruje, Shkoder, Durrës, and Gjirokaster Districts.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Lumturi Rexha, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; [name indistinct], director of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs directorate, and others. Hoang Quoc Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and other embassy officials, were also present.

ALIA GREETINGS TO HUSAK ON CSSR NATIONAL DAY

AU090911 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to Gustav Husak, president of the Socialist republic of Czechoslovakia:

The national day of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia provides me with the opportunity to send best wishes to the Czechoslovak people.

Embassy Reception

AU100848 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 10 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Czechoslovakia, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Jan Prikopa gave a reception at the embassy seat, last night. Present at the reception were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega and other guests. Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

'FIERCE ANTICOMMUNISM' IN REAGAN TV SPEECH

AU100731 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Imbued with a fierce tone of anticommunism, President Reagan delivered a television speech in which he tried to justify the U.S. intervention in Central America. The goal of the President was not only to dampen the widespread protests within the United States against the policy of the White House in this region but also to persuade Congress to continue military aid to the bloody regime of El Salvador and to the counter-revolutionary gangs operating in Nicaragua.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR TALKS WITH FRG'S GENSCHER

AU100717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, today departed for the FRG at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs. Minister Petur Mladenov was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Milko Balev, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Arrives in Bonn

AU101440 Sofia BTA in English 1420 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Bonn, May 10 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs arrived here today. He is on a two-day official visit in the FRG at the invitation of Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy of the federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs. At the airport he was met by his counterpart and the official talks started immediately at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two ministers discussed a wide range of issues of mutual interest. Today Mr. Karl Carstens the federal president of the FRG received Mr. Petur Mladenov. Mr. Karl Carstens asked Mr. Petur Mladenov to deliver his regards and best wishes to Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council. In his turn Mr. Petur Mladenov delivered Mr. Todor Zhivkov's best wishes to the federal president.

The talks discussed the bilateral relations and the wish for their further development was expressed by both sides. A number of topical international issues were also discussed.

International Issues Discussed

AU101943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] We continue to follow Comrade Petur Mladenov's visit to the FRG. At the official talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, the state and future prospects of relations between the two countries were discussed. The two ministers stressed the common evaluation that these relations are developing normally in various fields, in a positive and mutually advantageous manner. It was pointed out that a number of opportunities exist which have not yet been utilized. This statement chiefly applies to economic relations and to scientific-technical cooperation.

Petur Mladenov also called attention to the fact that the state of the international situation cannot fail to exert its impact upon bilateral relations. Without the dangerous aggravation of this situation Bulgarian-FRG relations might produce more significant results, he stressed. This applies to political contacts, as well as to other areas. The two ministers discussed in detail the most important topical problems of the situation in Europe and the world. Their conversation on these issues continued also during the working luncheon which took place later.

Petur Mladenov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher evaluated the state of the international situation as dangerous, as a result of the arms race, particularly in the nuclear arms field. They spoke in favor of resuming political dialogue between East and West. Petur Mladenov dwelt on the number of many constructive proposals made by the Warsaw Pact as a whole, and unilaterally by the Soviet Union, proposals aimed at adopting effective measures of disarmament, of consolidating security and confidence among states. Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the well-known theses of the FRG which coincide with the stands of NATO, elaborating on them. Petur Mladenov called the attention of his host to one of the important aspects of the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy of Bulgaria -- namely, its Balkan policy -- and briefed him in detail on the development of the idea launched by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, on transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Later the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs was also received by Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor. Petur Mladenov presented a personal message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to Helmut Kohl. The FRG chancellor asked the minister of foreign affairs to convey his greetings and wishes for health and success to the Bulgarian State Council chairman. The federal chancellor conveyed an invitation to Todor Zhivkov to pay an official visit to the FRG.

ANTONOV DETENTION, POSSIBLE TRIAL DENOUNCED

AU100733 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 9 May 84

["Trial or Propaganda -- Why Prosecutor Albano Recommends Action Against Sergey Antonov" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA observer Mencho Khranov) -- According to the Italian agency ANSA, yesterday the deputy chief prosecutor at the Rome court, Antonio Albano, submitted a written conclusion recommending that Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov, and Zhelyu Vasilev and four Turkish citizens should be tried for complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul the Second. A year and a half after the illegal detention of the deputy chief representative of the "Balkan" Bulgarian civil aviation in Rome, Sergey Antonov, after a prolonged investigation which was recorded in 25,000 pages of protocols and documents, we come to the outcome as preliminary prompted by the American investigation agencies -- the staging of a noisy punitive trial against Sergey Antonov. Let us remember that under the Italian penal-procedure code the conclusion does not bind investigating magistrate Ilario Martella, who is to have the final word on whether there will be a trial. This, however, does not minimize the significance of the prosecutor's conclusion, not in the least.

This is quite illustrative, for two reasons. In the first place because it shows where the wind is blowing from among the legal authorities in Rome. In the second place, not less significant, is the fact that whatever Albano relies on and refers to (at least according to ANSA and the other news agencies) in order to defend his "advice" for Antonov to be tried, rests entirely upon presumptions and evidence [as received]. For such cases our people have a wise saying: The mountain in labour [as received].

But could it have been otherwise? Where from to find facts to support the accusation, the monstrous accusation against Antonov and our country of complicity in the attempted assassination of the pope, when they simply do not exist

And then the representative of the Rome magistracy starts meandering along the winding course of deduction, propositions and evidence prompted to him and fabricated by others. But let's cite ANSA: "According to reports leaked by the court authorities" says the Italian Agency, "Albano has studied thoroughly (how thoroughly you shall see further on (!) -- note of the author) Antonov's position, paying special attention to his alibi and has acknowledged that there is many an evidence in favour of the Bulgarian. But Albano has also added that some other testimonies in connection with Antonov's alibi were not clear enough, neither have they helped fill the gaps in the descriptions of the three days in question, namely May 11 through 13, 1981.

ANSA reports that there were other elements as well, such as "arguemented suspicions proceeding from the revelations of Agca who, in his testimony have alternated truth and incorrect details about it". And therein lies the essence -- that in spite of the many favourable facts as far as the defendant is concerned, the conclusion of the Rome prosecutor rests thoroughly on the testimony of the assassin Agca. And it is only from a wish to pretend "objectivity" that this, advertised as truth is alternated with "incorrect details". Probably in his wish to don the mantle of "objectivity" Albano recommends the trial of Agca "for slandering Antonov" to whom he has ascribed the organization of the attempted assassination of Lech Walesa.

In this way we reach the peak of the iceberg of illogicality and inconsistency. In this way an ominous accusation is being built against a man and what is more upon the evidence of a criminal who is to be tried for slander against this same defendant. There is hardly a file of justice in Italy, or any other country, to keep such a shameful paradox. The conclusion of Albano that the main evidence upon which is building his accusation against Antonov, namely the description made by Agca of the apartment of the Bulgarian national in Rome, was authentic "because the Turk, naturally, was not able to invent the details he describes" also betrays complete factual and juridical importance. It is also known that these details and descriptions contained a lot of contradictions, that representatives of the Italian secret services have visited Agca as the Italian press itself reported more than once.

A more thorough study of Albano's conclusion will certainly reveal many more contradictions and gaps of this sort. But it is much more important that the conclusion of the deputy chief prosecutor is apparently resting not on certain concrete proofs, but only on evidence which is unilaterally interpreted and prefabricated by the organizers of this provocation. But will they ever be enough to substantiate the need of such a significant trial against the innocent Sergey Antonov?

We, at least a priori, have no reason to doubt the impartiality of the court which will eventually try our compatriot. At this trial and in spite of everything the truth will surely triumph, the unforced truth to reflect the objective reality. And this truth is that neither Sergey Antonov nor anyother Bulgarian citizen, nor socialist Bulgaria for that matter have anything to do with the crime committed on the Square of San Pietro.

We find it hard to believe that any sober-minded man, to say nothing of a jurist -- regardless of his political views -- can imagine that a trial against Antonov can end in a guilty verdict. And this does not justify the schemes of those imperialist circles which wish to complete the anti-socialist provocation called "The Bulgarian Connection".

These, as we can judge also by the stepped up anti-Bulgarian campaign of slanders of late (I do not have in mind only the CIA travelling salesman, Mrs Claire Sterling and her follower Henze, who are staging countless press conferences spreading lies and bluffs), would like to exploit an eventual trial to unleash a new ferocious action against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, to ascribe to them all the vices inherent to the capitalist system itself.

But who is to benefit from such a farce? Those who rely on the card of confrontation, on the hostility and increased international tensions. The "advice" of Albano is also at high variance with justice and with the provisions of the law. Still there is time for this collusion to end in another, a more natural way. The sole reasonable and correct outcome for the Rome legal authorities and for those who determine the policy of the country, is to face the truth, to release Antonov and to terminate the shameful provocation in which they were driven in by forces alien to peace and international cooperation.

Pope's Letter on Antonov

AU101837 Sofia BTA in English 1718 GMT 10 May 84

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA) -- In its today's issue the 'CHURCH NEWSPAPER' -- the newspaper of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, published a letter by Pope John Paul II to the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim.

The letter is in reply to the Bulgarian patriarch's letter of March 28, to the pope, in which Maksim and the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church made a request for the pope to express conviction in the innocence of the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov and to cooperate for his being released.

The pope describes Sergey Antonov's detention in the Italian prison 'as a pitiable matter which, because of the alarms and sufferings of the people involved in it through different ways, cannot leave me indifferent'. Further on the letter reads that the pope has read with great attention Maksim's words in defence of Antonov. 'I realize very well and share the feelings of Christian compassion, which have inspired this humane gesture'.

Having in mind the wish expressed by the Bulgarian Government authority, the holy altar informed the Italian Government of their concern in connection with this humane case', reads the letter further on. It is noted that after the initiative of the Bulgarian patriarch and of the Holy Synod, there was taken another step before the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 'The Italian Government announced on its turn that it is obliged to observe the objective framework of its constitutional powers, which do not allow for it to interfere with jurisdiction which is subordinated mainly to the legal authorities. However, the government took steps for the procedure regarding Mr Antonov, to be 'accelerated', reads the letter by Pope John Paul II in part.

He 'thanks God' for the dialogue and the friendly relations which have constantly been developing between the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Vatican.

MLADENOV TOASTS TO DEEPENING RELATIONS IN ATHENS

AU091709 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 May 84 p 5

[Report on toast give by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner given in his honor on 7 May in Athens]

[Text] The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stated as follows in his toast: The lasting and stable ascending development of relations between Bulgaria and Greece became possible thanks to the statesmanlike farsightedness and political realism of our two countries' leaders -- Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, as well as President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Premier Andreas Papandreou. Their traditional meetings and talks are mapping out the path toward a consolidation of mutual confidence and are stimulating in a most decisive manner the expansion and intensification of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

Petur Mladenov pointed out that the beginning of the Greek-Bulgarian dialogue is coinciding with a remarkable anniversary in Bulgarian-Greek relations -- namely, with the 20th anniversary of the day on which the governments of Todor Zhivkov and Gheorghios Papandreou signed the well-known 12 agreements which created a broad contractual and legal basis for the unhindered development of bilateral cooperation between the two countries in various spheres. This jubilee confirms the common, sincere aspiration to work with even greater efficiency in order to most fully utilize the broad opportunities stemming from the high-level agreements, Petur Mladenov pointed out.

In stressing the particularly favorable future prospects provided by the long-term program on developing economic cooperation between the two countries, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs noted that the advantages from the geographical proximity and the economic opportunities of both countries, which are complementing each other in numerous sectors, might be even more fully utilized than is the case under present circumstances. He stressed that it is of common interest to apply more boldly, more perfect, new forms for the considerable intensification of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Dwelling on the complicated international atmosphere Petur Mladenov pointed out that certain aggressive forces are stubbornly trying to force a policy of confrontation and tension in international life. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in certain West European states which has started undoubtedly represents the most dangerous manifestation of their militarist trend.

In this explosive situation the socialist community countries have proposed a number of comprehensive initiatives which represent a realistic program for the consolidation of the international atmosphere and for the preservation of world peace, proving in an incontestable manner the wish of the Warsaw Pact states to engage in a dialogue with the West and NATO. Of course, Minister Petur Mladenov stressed, we are talking about an honest and constructive dialogue aimed at the achievement of lasting solutions on the basis of the principle of equal rights and equal security.

The Stockholm conference must considerably contribute to the achievement of such goals. This conference is devoted to confidence-building measures and to the consolidation of security and disarmament in Europe.

The Balkan Peninsula is part of Europe, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out, and we cannot remain passive in facing the increase of military danger on this continent. In this connection, the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is becoming more topical than ever.

The implementation of this idea is likely to be in accordance with the vital interests not only of the Balkan peoples, but of all European nations. The most recent developments in the Cyprus problem fill us with concern, Minister Mladenov further stated. Our country is unrelentingly and consistently declaring itself in support of efforts to achieve a peaceful and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem, a settlement likely to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the unity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus, a settlement likely to be in the interest of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Petur Mladenov closed his statement in expressing confidence, that this meeting will represent a contribution to the further ascending development of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece, in the interest of both neighboring peoples, in the interest of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER MEETS WITH TURKISH GROUP

AU101912 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Istanbul, May 10 (BTA correspondent) -- Today Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal received Bulgarian Minister of Transport Vasil Tsanov who is head of the Bulgarian delegation to the session of the transport subcommission with the joint Bulgarian-Turkish Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation. At the talks the possibilities of broadening land, air and sea transport were discussed. It was pointed out that the contracts signed in the economic and other spheres by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren over the last several years are being implemented. The experts from the two delegations continue to discuss issues of mutual interest in the Turkish capital.

FILIPPOV CONGRATULATES PRK LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

AU092111 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 May 84 p 2

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK on the occasion of his 50th birthday. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK will continue to develop and be intensified to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples, in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU101341 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we send you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the fraternal CSSR people most cordial greetings on the CSSR national day.

The liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascist occupation on 9 May 1945, accomplished with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, and the victory of the working people over reaction in February 1948 revealed a new historic epoch for the Czechs and Slovaks -- the epoch of implementing fundamental democratic and social transformations and constructing the socialist society.

Under the CPCZ leadership during the period of socialist construction, and especially in the last 15 years, the fraternal Czechoslovak people achieved remarkable successes in all areas of life. Today the CSSR is a prospering socialist country with a highly developed economy, science, and culture, and with a great international authority.

The CSSR is a strong unit of the socialist community and together with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries is making its contribution to strengthening the unity and expanding and strengthening the friendship and cooperation among the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-states, and to strengthening the international positions of the socialist community.

We highly value the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation existing between the BCP and the CPCZ, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We, Bulgarian Communists, and the working people will further do everything which is in our power to expand and strengthen even more the relations between our countries, to the benefit of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak peoples, and in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and the cause of peace and social progress in Europe and throughout the world.

On the day of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism, from the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Czechoslovak people new and even greater successes in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, for the further progress of your country, and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

FILIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH CSSR TRADE MINISTER

AU101903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Antonin Jakubik, minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic, and discussed questions of further expanding the exchange of mass consumer goods between the countries, intensifying production sharing in the industrial equipment of the trade network, and expanding cooperation in public catering services.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES RCP SECRETARY STOICA 9 MAY

AU091426 Sofia BTA in English 1409 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received the secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, Mr Gheorghe Stoica. It was stressed that the existing good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are developing constantly in the spirit of the agreements achieved at the summits. At the meeting which proceeded in friendly atmosphere the wish of both Bulgaria and Romania was expressed to further their cooperation in spheres like agriculture and the food industry.

STANKO TODOROV RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST VISIT

AU102055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, who headed a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation to Hungary, returned from Budapest tonight. The delegation paid a 1-week visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Yordan Yotov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, and by deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

ZHIVKOV OPENS PLOVDIV SPRING FAIR 7 MAY

AU071032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, opened the International Spring Fair in Plovdiv this morning. The fair is devoted to the display of consumer goods. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vladimir Bonev, Kiril Zarev, Emil Khristov, as well as other party and economic leaders attended the opening ceremony.

Our special correspondent Ivan Konstantinov reports from Plovdiv:

[Begin recording] [Konstantinov] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was greeted with particular warmth and cordiality, opened the fair with the following words:

[Zhivkov] Dear Comrades, dear guests: I gladly fulfill the assignment of inaugurating the Plovdiv International Spring Fair and I wish the participants, all of them, from Bulgaria and abroad, great success!"

[Konstantinov] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, spoke on [words indistinct]:

[Khristov] The participation in the Plovdiv fair represents a wide panorama of the achievements of working people and collectives following the party's policy of constantly improving and raising the living standard.

[Khristov] The acquaintance with the Bulgarian exhibits demonstrates the first results of the application of the new approach contained in the BCP's long-term program on quality improvement which was adopted by the BCP National Conference. The undoubted success in the production of consumer goods demonstrate the results of the decades of socialist transformations in Bulgaria. These successes are the result of the Leninist party line conducted by the BCP Central Committee, the result of the Bulgarian people's talents and creative efforts, as well as the results of the constantly intensifying, comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

[Words indistinct]

[Konstantinov] After the official opening ceremony Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the leaders accompanying him visited the exhibition halls and became acquainted with the products on display. [end recording]

ATHLETES LEAVE MEXICO, TEAM TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

LD110935 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0830 GMT 11 May 84

[Summary] As the fourth socialist country, Vietnam has announced that it will stay away from the Los Angeles Olympics. Similar decisions are expected from the other socialist countries in the near future.

"The Czechoslovak ambassador to Mexico said that Czechoslovakia, too, will follow the Soviet Union's example and will not send a team to Los Angeles. The Czechoslovak athletics team that has been practicing in Mexico has already left for home."

REAGAN BEHAVIOR CONTRADICTS WORDS ON OLYMPICS

LD102008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 May 84

[Report by Michal Stasz, New York correspondent -- recorded]

[Text] Yesterday the American President showed how much he counts on American's short memory. At his meeting with Olympic officials in the White House he declared how much he regrets that young people will not be able to meet at the Olympic games. The President then ventured deep into middle school knowledge of history of the Olympics, peace ruled for a time between Greek cities. I wish, Reagan ended his comment, that we were still at that level of civilization. I am sure it is not necessary to add to this that it is no doubt the wish of the majority of the civilized world, but at the same time it must be said that in his behavior he contradicts his own words.

Civilization meant creating normal conditions for the participation of all foreign participants of the games, to prevent the poisoning of the atmosphere and the incitement of passions. Civilization on the part of the government of the host nation means guarantees, that the enemies of understanding and cooperation, those who oppose friendly competition and sporting encounters, will be told to keep within certain limits. And civilization, in our view, also means that the head of state will remember what he said a relatively short time ago.

For President Ronald Reagan, who today yearns for Olympic thoughts and the participation of all sportsmen, during the time of Carter's campaign against the XXII summer Olympic games was totally on the side of damaging them. And as today's NEW YORK TIMES adds, he also called for the abolition of this year's Olympic games.

USSR 'JUSTIFIED' ON WITHDRAWAL FROM OLYMPICS

LD101238 Prague CTK in English 1113 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Facts clearly show that from the very start Washington wanted to use the summer Olympic games for its political aims, RUDE PRAVO wrote today commenting on the justified announcement of the Soviet Olympic Committee that Soviet athletes will not take part in the Olympic games in Los Angeles.

In contrast to Olympic principles and ideals Washington wanted to change the games into an instrument of its "crusade against communism," into a platform of "cold war".

Although the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee published compromise statements from time to time, it is indisputable that it served the same aims as U.S. state bodies. The Los Angeles Olympics were not to be a place of honest sports competitions but a place to assert American selfish interests and the political ambitions of Reagan, who regarded them as part of actions to increase his popularity before the presidential elections, RUDE PRAVO continued.

A dangerous atmosphere physically threatening the athletes of socialist countries arose in Los Angeles. "What happened there in the last few months gives ground for the conclusion that the aim of the Reagan administration was not to honourably fulfill its mission of the host country of this year's summer Olympic games", the paper wrote.

USSR's Responsible Decision

LD101646 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The National Olympic Committee of the USSR, acting in defense of the Olympic ideals, made a responsible decision not to take part in the games and in this way protect its sportsmen from anti-Soviet hysteria, insults, and physical attacks.

At the end of 1977, when the International Olympic Committee entrusted organizing the XXIII Olympic games to the city of Los Angeles the U.S. governing circles' policy of anticommunist crusading immediately entered the preparations for the Olympic games. Although even in March 1983 President Reagan made a video record assuring the participants in the International Olympic games session in Delhi that his administration guarantees that the Olympic games will be organized in the spirit of the Olympic Charter, on the territory of the United States open provocations against the Soviet participants were under preparation. Demands were made that the Soviet sportsmen be officially banned from participation in the Olympic games, the work of the permanent TASS correspondent in San Francisco was made impossible, and this was culminated in the refusal to grant a visa to the Soviet Olympic attache.

During preparations for the summer Olympics the National Olympic Committee of the USSR continuously pointed out failure to observe the basic Olympic documents and was forced to fight for the basic rights of the participants in the games. On many occasions it pointed to the danger of commercialization, which culminated in a scandalous proposal to auction the Olympic torch. The U.S. Administration, which 4 years ago tried unsuccessfully to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow through the nonparticipation of its sportsmen and representatives of other Western countries, has dealt a new serious blow to the international Olympic movement.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES VISIT, TALKS IN PARIS

Talks With Cheysson

LD101408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek started in Paris today his talks with Claude Cheysson, French minister for external relations. They assessed issues of bilateral relations and paid attention to topical issues of the current international situation. They noted the closeness of the two countries' viewpoints on developments in Central America and Near East. The two ministers signed an agreement on legal help, on the recognition and execution of decisions in civic, family, and trade matters between Czechoslovakia and France. Claude Cheysson gave a festive luncheon in honor of the Czechoslovak guest, at which the two ministers delivered speeches.

Meets Mitterrand

LD110823 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is paying an official visit to France, was received yesterday by President Francois Mitterrand. Here is our correspondent Frantisek Tuhy with more details:

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek conveyed to President Mitterrand greetings from CSSR President Gustav Husak, and handed him a personal message from our highest state representative. The message emphasizes interest in the development of mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and France, and, above all, the necessity of a joint fight against the danger of a nuclear war and for strengthening world peace. President Mitterrand assessed the development of Czechoslovak-French relations in recent years and said he is in favor of improving them. He said that France, too, is interested in their long-term development, particularly in the spheres of political dialogue and economic contacts.

Minister Chnoupek informed the French president about the views of the Czechoslovak leadership with regard to the opportunities of a fruitful development of Czechoslovak-French contacts, and acquainted him with the stances of the CSSR on the main questions concerning the international situation and with a set of topical proposals of the Warsaw Pact states aimed at averting the danger of a nuclear war and achieving disarmament and detente.

ENVOY TO CYPRUS ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

NC100820 Nicosia O FILELEVETHEROS in Greek 10 May 84 p 1

[Text] A CSSR delegation will visit Cyprus by the end of this month to hold contacts with representatives of the Cyprus Government on bilateral issues. This was announced yesterday by CSSR Ambassador to Cyprus Skerik at a news conference held to mark the CSSR's liberation from Nazism. Skerik also said that the CSSR will participate in the Cyprus International Fair with nine trade and industrial delegations.

At the beginning of the news conference, Skerik referred to the Czechoslovak people's struggle for their country's liberation from Nazism.

Skerik then referred to Cyprus-CSSR relations and said that Ondrich, minister-chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Control Commission, and Ler, minister of finance, will visit Cyprus for talks with the Cyprus Government.

The CSSR ambassador added: "Czechoslovakia pays a lot of attention to the further development of the Cyprus issue. It has been repeatedly stressed in speeches by our country's leaders that the Czechoslovak people very much appreciate the Cypriot people's friendship and that Czechoslovakia sincerely supports the Cypriot people's efforts for a just solution of the Cyprus issue. Czechoslovakia has always stood by the side of Cyprus and supported all the measures which secure peace, unity, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity in Cyprus as well as all efforts for the island's demilitarization. That is why we reject and oppose any actions which violate these fundamental principles and are contrary to the UN resolutions. We particularly believe that implementation of Resolution 541, the most recent UN Security Council resolution, could help solve the Cyprus issue in the interest primarily of the Cypriot people."

Referring to bilateral trade, Skerik said that in 1983 Cyprus exported to the CSSR products totaling 1.708 million [Cyprus] pounds and imported products totaling 4 million pounds. He went on: "As compared with 1982, Cypriot exports to the CSSR have more than doubled. CSSR exports to Cyprus are primarily textile products, tractors, automobiles, timber, glassware (primarily bottles), porcelain, and so forth. The CSSR primarily imports from Cyprus agricultural products, clothing, and leather products. Under the present conditions our appraisal is that economic relations between Cyprus and the CSSR are stable and have possibilities to develop even further."

STROUGAL TO PRK COUNTERPART ON 50TH BIRTHDAY

AU092115 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 6 May (CTK) -- CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulatory telegram to Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, on his 50th birthday.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISITS PARTY LEADERS

LD102137 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, today paid courtesy visits in connection with his taking up the diplomatic post, to members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Kempny, and to secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik. At all the meetings questions of strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship were discussed, as was further development of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal Communist parties and countries.

NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK, MPR

LD101423 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] An official delegation of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia left today for a visit to the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. The delegation is led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front.

FORMER CHARTER-77 MEMBER LIS REARRESTED

NC111110 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 11 (AFP) -- Prominent Czechoslovak dissident Ladislav Lis, who has been on probation since March 5 after serving 14 months in jail, was rearrested last night, friends said today. Mr Lis was charged with failing to seek permission to leave Prague for two long weekends this month. But his friends said Mr Lis had fully complied with the terms of his probation by telling police he was going away and checking in at the police station where he was staying.

For his first "weekend," Mr Lis was fined 500 crowns (about 80 dollars). His monthly income is made up of a 1,100 crowns invalidity pension plus a few hundred crowns earned making plastic bags.

For the second, he could face up to six months imprisonment for "hindering the application of an official ruling". The law also obliges those on probation to justify their income, to be in their district of residence after 1700 and home by 2000, and to report to police every day. Their homes may be searched at any time.

Mr Lis was a leading member of the Charter-77 Group which attempted to monitor Czechoslovakia's compliance with the Helsinki Human Rights Accords.

TV SHOWS PARTY LEADERSHIP LINEUPS 1, 7 MAY

AU100957 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 0605 GMT on 1 May carries a live relay of the May Day rallies in Moscow, Prague, Bratislava, and the capitals of CSSR regions. The rally on Prague's Letna Plain is attended by a CSSR party and government delegation; the central places on the raised platform are occupied by the following officials (standing from left to right of the screen): Secretariat member Kabrhelova; Secretaries Pitra and Beno; candidate Presidium member Fojtik; Presidium member Hoffmann, Jakes, Indra, and Strougal; General Secretary Husak; Presidium Members Kapek (occupying a central place in his capacity as chief of the Prague party organization and the host of the rally), Bilak, Korcak, and Kempny; candidate Presidium members Haman; Secretaries Havlin and Polednik; and Central Control and Auditing Commission chief Hajn.

Among the officials attending the Bratislava rally at the Square of the Slovak National Uprising, the following can be identified as occupying the five places in the center of the dais (from left to right): Slovak National Council Chairman Salgovic; Slovak party chief Lenart; Bratislava party chief Slapa; Slovak Premier Colotka; and Presidium candidate member Hruskovic.

On 7 May at 1655 GMT, Prague television carries a live relay of a festive rally in the National Theater in Prague marking the 39th anniversary of the "culmination of the struggle of the Czechoslovak people for national liberation and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army." The event is attended by a high-ranking CPCZ delegation. While Husak sits in his separate "presidential box," the following officials are seated in the box to the right of him on the screen (from left to right): Bilak, Indra, Kempny, Korcak, Hoffman, Kapek, Haman, Beno, Pitra, Polednik, Kabrhelova, and Hajn.

EXPERT CRITICIZES AGRICULTURAL CHANGES

AU091307 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 84 p 5

[Article by Engineer Frantisek Vrkoc, doctor of sciences, of the Research Institute for Plant Production in Prague-Ruzyne: "One-Half of Arable Land Is at Stake"]

[Excerpts] The submountainous and mountainous zones account for roughly one half of the arable land in our country. From this follows that total plant production is to a significant degree determined by the results in these areas.

The structural changes that our plant production has undergone in the last 30 to 40 years have been most pronounced precisely in the submountainous and mountainous areas.

However, the changes in the structure of crops have in many cases been so chaotic and incompetent that they have set into motion, and still do, a chain reaction of shortchanges and problems both in the system of cultivating soil and in the technology of cultivation (they make it impossible, for example, to observe the deadlines and ensure the good quality of agrotechnical measures, and so forth).

The formerly varied and stable plant production in those areas, based on the ameliorative influence of clover and on manure-fertilized potatoes, has in the last few years (owing to specialization, the frequently excessive pressure on the production of grain crops, and so forth) been almost everywhere reduced to a few crops. The current representation of grain crops in mountainous and submountainous areas is not in harmony with the concrete conditions in this zone according to the soil quality assessment. The rule so far has been to determine the crops to be sown in a stereotyped manner and to break down the tasks by command. As numerous analyses demonstrate, enterprises with lower yields in these areas have a higher representation of grain crops, and the other way around.

The need is also becoming apparent to reassess the scope of growing individual types of grain crops, especially rye and oats, in the least favorable conditions. It is scientifically established fact that rye and oats grown in those areas contribute to improving the nutrient chain, starting with the soil, the crops, livestock production, down to human nourishment.

Recently, there has been in many enterprises of those areas on "oversaturation" of the acreage with wheat and barley, at the expense of rye and oats.

The problem of the correlation between the yields of winter wheat and spring barley is no less acute in those areas than in the lowlands. The significant increase in the representation of winter crops in some enterprises of those areas (winter wheat, winter rye, winter barley, and at some places also winter rape), coupled with the failure to ensure chemical protection, has also caused a proliferation of weeds (apera, wheat grass, and so forth).

In this situation, it is also impossible to ensure suitable forecrops and a timely preparation of the soil and sowing of winter crops, all of which significantly reduces the winter crops' yields, despite intensive fertilization and the use of high-yielding varieties. The forcible cultivation of types and varieties of crops in less suitable conditions necessitates compensatory measures, especially increased use of chemicals, and hence greater financial and energy inputs. And, what is important, the quality of the produce and the purity of the environment is impaired.

Compared with the past, there has been a very sharp decline in the acreage sown with potatoes in the mountainous and submountainous areas. As a result of the process of concentration and specialization, the growing of potatoes is now concentrated in designated enterprises. Not only concentration and specialization, but also the machinery currently in use has pushed out potatoes, especially out of sharply sloped areas, because of machinery's poor accessibility to slopes compared with horse-drawn implements. Enterprises that do not grow any potatoes today have in their structural makeup of plant production a shortage of crops having an ameliorative influence. And as various analyses have shown, neither leguminous crops, winter rape, nor any other crops, nor intensive fertilization and the use of high-yielding varieties are capable of fully making up for the potatoes' ameliorative influence on the soil.

The growth of plant production in mountainous and submountainous areas to date must not mislead us. As a matter of fact, the question arises whether it could not have been even more pronounced. As has been demonstrated in many concrete cases, one of the barriers [preventing higher growth] is the insufficiently balanced structural composition of plant production marked by a small share of ameliorative crops, which is not even capable of ensuring the needs of livestock production. And this is one of the causes of the stagnating or slow growth of yields in some enterprises and entire districts of those areas. Even new high-yielding varieties and higher doses of industrial fertilizers have not managed to overcome that barrier.

In all places that the structural composition of plant production has been unbalanced for a long time and is causing a stagnation of yields (of grain crops, for example), it will be necessary to fundamentally reassess and restructure this composition. However, the necessary scope must be created for this restructuring. In areas with less fertile soils, the interest of creating a harmony between the structural composition of plant production, the concrete conditions for cultivation, livestock production, and, last but not least, social demand (scientifically stipulated by the production plan) requires even more ecological thinking and a greater balance among all factors than is the case in the more fertile lowlands.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA -- In Prague today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received the newly appointed ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the Venezuelan Republic Zdenek Pulec, prior to the latter's taking up his diplomatic office. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 May 84 LD]

NEW GREEK ENVOY -- Basile Eleftheriades, new Greek ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, arrived in the CSSR and was welcomed at Prague airport by Jan Fidler, head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 May 84 p 7 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA -- Emilian Hamernik, Czech minister of labor and social affairs and chairman of the Arab Committee attached to the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, returned at the head of a CSSR delegation from Libya, where the delegation was attending the Days of Czechoslovak Culture. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 May 84 p 7 AU]

MALI MINISTER DEPARTS -- Sekou Ly, minister of national education of the Republic of Mali, who was in Czechoslovakia on an official visit, left Prague by air yesterday. During his stay he acquainted himself with the organization and structure of the Czechoslovak educational system and discussed some questions pertaining to the further development of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the sphere of university education. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

SUGAR BEETS IN SLOVAKIA -- Sugar beets have been sown in Slovakia on 60,387 hectares, instead of 60,000 hectares as planned. They have already sprouted on 35,276 hectares of the total acreage sown, which is about 60 percent. Crops on 9,300 hectares are classed as very good; on 16,030 hectares as good; and on the remaining 9,900 hectares as bad. Due to storms, 3,979 hectares have had to be plowed up, mostly (3,894 hectares) in the West Slovak Region. A total of 3,803 hectares have already been resown; the remaining 170 hectares will be resown in the next few days. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 3 May 84 pp 1-2 AU]

SPORTSMEN BACK NOC OLYMPICS BOYCOTT DECISION

LD110913 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] GDR sportsmen and women back the NOC decision not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics in the interests of athletes' safety. World record holder in the heptathlon, Sabine Paetz, notes that the anticommunist machinations of the U.S. Government in effect prevented athletes from socialist countries from competing. Goalkeeper of (BSK Wismut), [first name indistinct] Weissflog, accused Washington of dragging the Olympic idea through the dirt. With an anticommunist campaign, persecutions and abuse, the White House made participation by GDR athletes impossible. The winner of the last Peace Race, [name indistinct], decathlon athlete Siegfried Stark, and others expressed their indignation at the actions of the U.S. Government and the Los Angeles organizers.

FDGB'S TISCH MEETS WITH FRG TU DELEGATION

LD102308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- The chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, Harry Tisch, received a delegation of the executive committee of the leatherworkers' trade union in the DGB which is visiting the GDR and is headed by its chairman, Wilhelm Kappelmann, for a talk in Berlin on Thursday.

Both sides expressed their concern about the aggravated international situation and stressed the responsibility of the trade unions for securing peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. They stressed the need for trade union activities which will help end the arms race, and limit and reduce nuclear and conventional arms.

It was the task of the trade unions to use their power and influence for a coalition of reason against the arms race, for a Europe free of nuclear weapons. There was agreement that dialogue between trade unions with different orientations and international allegiance could help consolidate the climate of trust and promote a change toward detente in international relations.

Harry Tisch spoke of the many and varied activities of the FDGB in the further shaping of developed socialist society on the GDR. The myriad initiatives of the workers, above all in socialist competition, were an expression of their unlimited wish to support to the best of their abilities the policy of the socialist state, which is aimed at the good of the people and the preservation of peace.

Wilhelm Kappelmann summed up the current tasks of the leatherworkers' trade union in the FRG. He spoke of his union's actions for the preservation of peace and the defense of the social and democratic rights of the workers. At present considerable effort is being devoted to actions against unemployment and its consequences, and for the securing of existing jobs and the creation of new ones. The talk passed in a businesslike and open atmosphere.

FRG TOURISTS 'SPIED ON' BY FRG SECRET SERVICES

AU101049 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 84 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- Young tourists traveling from the Federal Republic into the GDR are systematically spied on and investigated by FRG secret services.

According to reports in the FRG press based on information from Bonn, the secret service's "dealing" with the youth tourism into the GDR is being considerably expanded by new measures. According to these reports, the Ministry of Interior is at present working at a bill according to which all tourist groups are obliged to report to the Service for the Protection of the Constitution after a visit in the GDR. Also other secret services of the FRG, it is stated, "are interested" increasingly in youth contacts between the two German states. Thus in January the counterintelligence service (MAD) has requested information about youth trips into the GDR from the Federation of FRG Youth Organizations. The activity of the secret services for instance has prompted the youth organization of the Boy Scouts to lodge a complaint in Bonn about the "observation of individual association members by organs of the Service for the Protection of the Constitution on the occasion of contacts between our association and the FDJ of the GDR."

HONECKER, AXEN RECEIVE FRENCH PS DELEGATION

LD102154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- SED General Secretary Erich Honecker received Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary for international affairs of the Socialist Party [PS] of France, for a talk today.

They exchanged views on the present international situation, current problems of East-West relations, and the present state and prospects for relations between the two parties and between the GDR and France.

While giving different assessments of the cause for the aggravated international situation, the representatives of the SED and the PS of France agreed that the arms escalation should be stopped and all opportunities used for political dialogue and international cooperation between states in the interests of peace and detente. While respecting the legitimate security interests of all states and the situation in Europe as it really exists, the main task of any responsible policy is to reach agreements on ending the arms race, and to ensure the military-strategic balance necessary for peace at the lowest possible level of arms.

Differing and opposing views need be no hindrance to working with realism, reason and good will to improve the international situation. In this connection, the two sides spoke in favor of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures using a constructive approach in order to reach concrete results. The representatives of the two parties agreed to develop contacts between the SED and the PS of France in the interests of peace and detente, and to continue the frank and useful exchange of views.

The talk, which took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere, was attended by: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Lehmann, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Jean-Christophe Romer [name as received] head of a department in the PS of France. Detailed talks between the delegations of the SED led by Hermann Axen, and of the PS of France, led by Jacques Huntzinger, ended this morning.

NAUMANN, PCI DELEGATION DISCUSS CRUISE MISSILES

LD102221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- Cooperation between communist and workers' parties and all forces for peace is particularly important in the struggle against the escalation of arming and for a change toward disarmament and detente.

This was stressed by Franco Funghi [name as received], member of the Secretariat of the Rome Executive Committee of the PCI, and Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive Committee, in Berlin today. Franco Funghi is heading a delegation of Communists from Rome, who in the next few days will be seeing something of party work in Berlin.

Referring to the talks held in December 1983 between General Secretaries Erich Honecker and Enrico Berlinguer on improving friendly relations between the SED and the PCI, Konrad Naumann assured the Italian Communists of solidarity in the struggle for peace. The SED supports the struggle against the deployment of cruise missiles in Italy, and for securing social achievements and democratic rights for the workers.

PFLP'S HABASH VISITS BERLIN, MEETS OFFICIALS

LD102334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], visited Berlin at the invitation of the GDR's Solidarity Committee. During his visit he met with General Secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee Achim Reichardt and Deputy Head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee Friedel Trappen.

During their talks the two sides stressed their agreement on the assessment of the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms build-up of the most aggressive circles of imperialism as being the main danger at the present time. They condemned the adventurist policy of the United States and Israel, which is directed against world peace and the interests of the peoples. They stressed the importance of a solution of the Palestinian problem for the creation of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, and affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to the creation of an independent state.

Dr Habash expressed his gratitude for the comprehensive solidarity given by the GDR to the struggle of the Palestinian people, which has been given for a long time and unreservedly.

KROLIKOWSKI ARRIVES IN PRC FOR CONSULTATIONS

For media coverage of State Secretary and First Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolkowski's consultations with PRC leaders during his May visit see the Eastern Europe section of the 8 May China DAILY REPORT.

STOPH, POTAC DISCUSS 1986-90 ECONOMIC PLANS

LD102341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- Under the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation, caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles, even closer and more efficient cooperation between the socialist fraternal countries is particularly important. This was pointed out today by Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and Chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac. This is an important factor in the struggle against the imperialist confrontation policy, for the preservation of peace and the dynamic development of the output of socialist economies.

Svatopluk Potac is in the GDR for talks on the coordination of economic plans for 1986-90 between the two countries, which began today in Berlin. Willi Stoph and Svatopluk Potac agreed that the results of the labor of the workers of the two countries are proof of the ability of socialism to achieve notable successes in economic and social policy, even under the conditions of the aggravated international class struggle.

COMMISSION FINALIZES RESULTS OF 6 MAY ELECTIONS

Honecker Chairs Meeting

LD102019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- Today the GDR Council of State met under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. It dealt with the GDR Electoral Commission's report on the elections to district assemblies, city assemblies, city borough assemblies, and community assemblies on 6 May.

Chairman of the GDR Electoral Commission Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, reported that the Electoral Commission declared the elections valid, assured itself that they were properly conducted on the basis of the legal regulations, and noted the overall result of the elections. The socialist principles of conducting the elections had been consistently applied.

Erich Honecker described the local elections of 6 May as a fitting high point of the comprehensive popular movement in preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. With their election decision the people of the GDR made a powerful national and international commitment to their socialist state and its achievements and to the consistent continuation of the 10th SED Congress' policy, which is directed toward the people's well-being and safeguarding peace. Erich Honecker stressed that it is the responsibility of newly elected people's representative bodies to use a wealth of initiative and work close to the people to even more strongly involve the people in solving tasks of the state as a whole, as well as local tasks. Good experience in fruitful cooperation between town and communal councils, deputies and National Front Committees should be used in further successful implementation of the main tasks of unity of economic and social policy.

The Council of State accepted the GDR Electoral Commission's report and thanked the commission's members and Chairman Egon Krenz for properly preparing and holding the local elections. The Council of State expressed its best wishes to the newly elected candidates and successor candidates for their future work. We are convinced, Erich Honecker said, that you will prove worthy of the trust placed in you and that you will work actively so that the towns and communities will flourish and for the people's well-being and to safeguard peace in trusting cooperation with the people. The Council of State will continue to regard further raising the deputies' authority and making the best work experience of the peoples' representative bodies available to all as important aspects of its activity. High respect for the deputies' function must be expressed in the activity of state and social bodies through all-round support for their responsible work and careful consideration of their proposals.

Further in the course of its meeting the Council of State accepted a report by Secretary of the Council of State Heinz Eichler on the petitions and letters addressed to the Council of State during the election campaign, which will be conveyed to the Council of Ministers for its information and evaluation. The report presented by Dr Josef Streit, GDR prosecutor general, on the results achieved in preventing and combating crime and other legal infringements was also noted with approval.

Election Data Issued

LD081951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- At its fourth meeting in Berlin today the GDR Electoral Commission established the overall final result and the validity of the local elections held 6 May 1984. Votes for the candidates on the joint list of the National Front were given by 12,372,884 citizens, that is, 99.88 percent of all valid votes.

Chairman of the GDR Electoral Commission Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said documents in the possession of the commission showed that the 6 May elections took place in accordance with electoral regulations and that all candidates were elected as deputies or successor candidates.

Erwin Binder, Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Guenter Hartmann, National Democratic Party of Germany; Werner Heilmann, FDGB; Wolfgang Heyl, CDU; and Dr Witho Holland, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, all spoke during the debate.

The speakers underlined unanimously that the election results laid a firm foundation for successful development of the towns and villages. Thereby the alliance of all classes and strata under the leadership of the SED will again prove itself.

They described the election result as having great influence in the struggle to preserve peace. The men, women, and young people elected on 6 May see themselves primarily as representatives of the peace policy and recognize in committed action for socialism their best possible contribution to the securing of peace.

Party Officials Meet Voters

[Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 5/6 May on pages 3-4 carries nine approximately 600-word reports on the following meeting between leading personalities from those parties which comprise the National Front and their voters in various bezirke on 4 May on the occasion of the GDR regional elections scheduled for 6 May: a report on the visit of Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU and deputy chairman of the State Council, to the Wittenberg Children's Wear VEB, where he praised the work of the enterprise and stressed the power of the workers and peasants as the firm foundation of all successes achieved in building the new society; and a report on the meeting between Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and students, nurses, skilled workers, and young scientists at the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena. According to this report, Hager praised the initiatives of the students and discussed the responsibility of future scientists for the further implementation of the economic strategy. The report also notes that Kurt Hager stated on the international situation "that we have every reason to be optimistic regarding the future. Today the socialist states are in a position to be able to solve two tasks of strategic importance at the same time -- the complete usage of all advantages of socialism to the benefit of man, and the creation of the external conditions necessary for this, that is, the securing of world peace."

The report published on the meeting between Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and members of a youth brigade of the Muecheln state enterprise praises the work of the brigade in the hog raising plant. According to the report, Werner Felfe stressed the importance of peace as the highest goal for which the GDR is struggling in close fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states.

Also included is a report on the meeting between Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, with working people from the Stralsund dockyard. According to this report, Krenz praised the work in the dockyard and the contribution of the youth collectives to the elections and the 35th anniversary of the GDR. He praised the young generation's contribution to improving living conditions and stated that "like everywhere in the world, a relationship of trust has been and will remain the starting point for new initiatives for strengthening the Republic and for strengthening peace."

A report on the meeting between Werner Krolikowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member, and working people from the Magdeburg 7 October Conveyor Plant VEB states that Krolikowski praised the good competition results of the enterprises and called "the economic results achieved in the entire republic a solid basis for the continuation of the tested policy of the main task, for social security and safety." According to the report Werner Krolikowski then stressed that U.S. imperialism is more and more directly striving to turn back the wheel of history. The report quotes Krolikowski to the effect that: "'Our most important contribution to securing peace is to universally -- that is politically, economically, culturally, and militarily -- strengthen our republic at the side of the Soviet Union, and have it firmly rooted in the community of socialist states.'"

Another report deals with the meeting between Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, and working people of the Berlin-Lichtenberg Elektrokohle VEB. The report deals with the successful work of that enterprise, the technological changes which have resulted in higher efficiency, and stresses Naumann's congratulations on the results achieved in the national economic development in the first 3 months of this year.

A report on the meeting between Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, with working collectives of the Rostock Warnow dockyard deals with the successful work of the various workers and states that Tisch stressed that in the capitalist world the shipbuilding sector is marked by a deep crisis whereas "we have to constantly think of new ways to increase production and productivity using science and technology to meet today's orders and the great tasks of future years." Concerning the close connection between good work and secure peace the report quotes Harry Tisch: "'The proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community of Prague and Moscow for ending the arms race, for arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security are at present more topical than ever. They open up the possibility of bringing about a change for the better in world political development. Our policy is aimed at creating an atmosphere of international trust.'"

Also included are two other reports: One on the meeting between Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and young workers, cooperative peasants, and engineers in Bitterfeld; the other on a meeting between Inge Lange, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee, and working people of the Halberstadt Polyplast VEB.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS: FIRST 4 MONTHS 1984

AU091236 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- As a result of the working people's great achievements in the 35th year of the GDR's existence the statistical review of the GDR's economic development until the end of April shows a further considerable growth and a high degree of efficiency. The produced national income increased 5 percent.

Commodity output in the sector of the industry ministries rose 4.3 percent. The plan lead increased to M1.7 billion. The growth of industrial net output continued further. It totaled 7.8 percent. Labor productivity rose 6.9 percent. The cut in prime production costs totals 2.6 percent.

The increase in the output of consumer goods continues to be high. A total of 6.5 percent more finished goods were supplied to the population than in the same period last year. Thus the proper prerequisites were created for enhancing the retail turnover to the population by 5.3 percent. The increase in industrial goods totaled 6.7 percent.

In the first 4 months 63,983 new and modernized apartments were occupied. As a result, housing conditions of 190,000 GDR citizens improved. An essential prerequisite for this is the 7.5 percent growth of the net output of the building industry.

In agriculture the state procurement was overfulfilled for slaughtering cattle by 9.9 kilotons, for milk by 170.5 kilotons, and for eggs by 38.6 millions.

The following development was achieved in individual sectors of industry and the building industry with respect to increasing net output and labor productivity:

	Net output	Labor productivity
	in percent	
Coal and power	10.0	8.2
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	7.2	6.9
Chemical industry	7.6	7.4
Electrical engineering/electronics	11.8	10.3
Heavy machinery and installation construction	6.6	6.2
Machine tool and processing machinery building	7.5	6.9
General engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building	5.5	4.2
Light industry	8.3	8.5
Glass and ceramics industry	7.3	6.0
Bezirk-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry	9.1	7.9
Geology	12.2	10.5
Building industry	7.5	7.5

The following development in the growth of net output and of labor productivity took place in the bezirk-controlled industry:

	Net output	Labor productivity
	in percent	
Berlin	14.6	11.0
Cottbus	5.8	4.5
Dresden	6.8	6.2
Erfurt	11.0	9.7
Frankfurt (Oder)	2.7	0.9
Gera	6.2	5.0
Halle	3.9	3.6
Karl-Marx-Stadt	11.1	9.5
Leipzig	7.7	7.1
Magdeburg	8.9	7.7
Neubrandenburg	3.2	1.4
Potsdam	6.0	4.1
Rostock	8.4	6.9
Schwerin	13.9	11.1
Suhl	5.7	4.7

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION CONCLUDES

AU091743 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 May 84 p 4

[Text] The 19th session of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, concluded its work in Budapest. Jozsef Marjai and Andrey Lukanov, deputy prime ministers and cochairmen of the committee, signed a protocol on the results of the meeting.

At the meeting they reviewed the state of Hungarian-Bulgarian economic relations. They paid particular attention to the implementation of the tasks stipulated in the documents determining the main trends of economic cooperation, which was signed by the two countries' heads of government in July 1983. They concluded that Hungarian-Bulgarian economic cooperation is developing adequately, that cooperation in production specialization and production has further increased, and they pointed out at the same time that there are still considerable resources.

The first stage of harmonizing the peoples' economic plans of the two countries for the years 1986-1990 has been concluded, and the tasks of the second stage have been determined. They agreed to strive for the foundation of the further dynamic development of bilateral economic relations in the course of plan-harmonizing talks.

The committee evaluated the exchange of the goods situation. It concluded: In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, the exchange of goods has increased considerably, exceeding the previous years by 20.5 percent in 1983. In bilateral exports, the machine industry and electronic products continue to have a determining place, making up more than 60 percent of the entire trade. At the meeting, they decided on the need for further efforts on both sides in order to maintain the developed high level exchange of goods.

The committee discussed in detail the possibilities for further development of cooperation in production and production specialization in the machine industry and the chemical industry, and it dealt also with the development of cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

Andrey Lukanov was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

In the course of their visit to Hungary, the Bulgarian delegation paid a visit to the Ikarus Vehicles Plant in Szekesfehervar, and to the Videoton Electronic Enterprise.

Marjai Sees Off Lukanov

LD052308 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Andrey Lukanov, vice-chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who attended the 19th session of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, left Budapest Saturday. At the airport he was seen off by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN SWITZERLAND

LD052306 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Saturday left for Switzerland to meet an invitation by Kurt Furgler, vice-president of the Swiss Confederation and minister of economy. The Hungarian vice-premier is to have talks with members of the Swiss Government and leading personalities of the economic, commercial and financial life.

Talks End, Returns Home

LD101108 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai paid an official visit to Switzerland on the invitation of the government and returned to Budapest Wednesday. In addition to having talks with members of the government and representatives of central agencies, he has discussed Hungarian-Swiss financial, credit and trade relations and promotion of technical-scientific and industrial cooperation with leaders of the national bank, major commercial banks, the federation of commerce and industry, and several major engineering and chemical concerns. He has visited manufacturing plants and industrial research and development institutes.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED IN BEIJING

LD022057 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] In Beijing, a delegation of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations has discussed cooperation with the Chinese Technical-Scientific Association. After the talks, the delegation, which was headed by Janos Toth, studied in several cities the work of the Chinese engineers' organization.

EMIGRE SOURCES REPORT ENVIRONMENTALIST MOVEMENT

PM090942 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 May 84 p 6

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Danube Dam Plan Attacked"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- For the first time environmentalists are openly active in a communist East European country -- Hungary.

Reports from the country say the Communist Government is faced with open opposition to a project to build a series of hydro power stations along the River Danube between Budapest and the Austrian border.

There are reports from Budapest that "Green" people have collected more than 6,000 signatures against the plans to span the Danube with several concrete dams. The 1.5 billion pound project is to be operational by 1995.

The Hungarian environmentalists claim it would destroy the unique vegetation along the river, inundate valuable farmland and threaten the local water supply.

KADAR VISITS ANGYALFOLD; RECEIVED BY MOROTHY

LD261656 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Janos Kadar has visited the Angyalfold district of Budapest. The first secretary of the party Central Committee arrived in the headquarters of the party committee of Budapest's 13th district at noon. He was received by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest City Council; (Jozsef Groszman), secretary of the district party committee; and (Sandor Bornemissza), chairman of the district council.

Janos Kadar was briefed on life in the district and its results last year. (Jozsef Groszman) reported in great detail the work with which the factories and plants of Angyalfold contribute to realization of the tasks of the people's economy. He said this will be experienced by Janos Kadar personally during his visit to Angyalfold.

Kadar Addresses Workers

LD262026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar visited Angyalfold today. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is also one of the district's deputies to the National Assembly, spoke at a workers' meeting at the battery factory. The guest was shown machinery for efficiently making flat and cylindrical batteries, and he wrote a few lines of greeting in the visitors book of the Ilona Zrinyi Brigade. This was followed by an ad hoc gathering, at which Janos Kadar spoke. He talked about international issues and about the current changes in our economy. Let us hear what he said at the meeting:

[Begin recording] Last week we had a very important Central Committee session in which we dealt with perhaps the two most important topics at the moment: the international situation, and the question of economic construction. At the same time, an illustrious and honorable representative of the USSR, Comrade Gromyko, was our guest that week. Foreign ministers of the socialist countries were here. This week was similar. This morning I had a talk with an Algerian friend of ours, the president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, and here I am now in the battery factory.

Why am I talking about this? I think that people in general, and perhaps women even more so, are concerned with two central issues: The international situation, -- that is, what is our most important goal, that there should be peace in the world and not war; and that our people can live in peace, and can continue the work of socialist construction in peace. Our party, our government and our state live, work and struggle primarily for this aim because this is the precondition for everything.

Presently the international situation is tense. This tense situation demands of the socialist countries that we take care of the security of our peoples, primarily. And we shall not allow, and we cannot allow, the imperialists to gain superiority in strength because it is then difficult to talk to them. We are not looking for a collision; the policy of our countries is to resolve all issues, and they can be resolved. Our position is that efforts have to be made to reach agreement which is suitable to the security of all interested parties, in the fundamental matters of international topics, and in such a way, that is on a lower level in terms of armaments.

This is our position. And in the past few months, as the deployment of new, so-called medium range U.S. missiles in Europe began, this has become even more important. But we are not prepared to put up with sham negotiations and attempts to mislead the peoples.

We, the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the USSR, want real negotiations. We want an honorable solution. We do not want to achieve superiority of forces, but we cannot put up with superiority by the other side either.

The other topic we discussed at the last Central Committee session is really the most important side of the work of socialist construction: the work of economic construction and an important issue within that, further development of the system of economic management. The Central Committee discussed this thoroughly and it decided that our system of management of the people's economy which came into existence 16 years ago now fulfills its function.

But the demands of life are increasing, and therefore we have to develop it even further so that it can operate even more efficiently. But according to our point of view, the system of economic management is merely a tool to enable us to perform the real economic work better. We have to work, to build, to produce. We have to develop production; we have to work economically; we have to be thrifty with materials and energy; and we have to produce goods of very high quality.

Quality is a great task, because we cannot sell rubbish to our own people, the consumers. We have to provide high quality goods in all things. Those who have economic ties with us, be they socialist countries, nonaligned countries, or developed capitalist countries, we can only appear in their markets if we have quality.

We no longer live in a world where people accept poor quality and expensive goods as a favor. This is very important, and you should understand that everything starts from this premise. Our people know what this is all about. Our eventual aim is that everyone should have a well-founded, calm, honorable and humane life in our country, and that we can adequately satisfy the basic necessities of people and families. We have to work to achieve this. I myself had the old-style upbringing and I learned to work. We have to work always and under all circumstances, because this is the source of life. Is it impossible to manage otherwise.

Now, in our circumstances, the aim is that working collectives can have a larger say in decisions so that they know better what their productive workshop does, and what has to be achieved there locally. So the aim is to extend the influence of working collectives, and I will be honest, their responsibility as well. Let everybody feel that to a certain extent they are responsible for their own fate. This cannot be transferred to other people.

Now we are thinking about, and we very much would like it -- and we ask for your understanding and support -- that he who works well should earn better wages. He who conducts his business (?honorably) should have an income accordingly, and he who does not conduct his business honorably should feel it materially. It cannot be otherwise, believe me. We have beautiful ideas -- socialism. The masses understand this, slowly it is theirs. However, it is necessary for people to have an interest that drives them forward. In this case, the Bible, or the work alone is not enough for salvation. It is necessary to explain with pretty words; it is necessary to reach the peoples' reason; and it is also necessary that interests should spur them on to honest, upright work.

This same thing has another aspect, that he who abuses our system or our economic circumstances (?must be gotten hold of. It cannot be allowed). (?It cannot be allowed in any manner) or respect, and somehow, our system must move in the sense that everyone should feel the support of society, everyone who has reason for this -- if he is ill, elderly or has another problem, or even if he is a young person starting his career. However, there should be no abuse of the endowments of our system.

I will mention another general thing. In the past years, you and I together have taken part in enormous economic training. Surely, I have heard this expression a great deal: unfavorable international economic circumstances. We have learned that these exist and they will exist for a long time. Capitalism itself is in crisis; sometimes they swing up, sometimes down. But the crisis will stay, and we cannot influence external economic circumstances. However, it is necessary for us to rely more upon what is at hand.

In some years, our problem was that we allotted somewhat more in the country on investment and consumption than we produced. This cannot be continued. Now, we are slowly climbing up and we want to advance further ahead, so that our development should be more dynamic and so that social justice should prevail more. [end recording]

SZOT SESSION CHANGES ORGANIZATION, PERSONNEL

AU092109 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 5 May 84 p 5

[Text] The 4 May session of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] discussed and decided on organizational and personnel issues submitted by Deputy Secretary General Laszlo Gal.

In connection with a reorganization of labor safety and social insurance, it has abolished the SZOT Labor Safety Affairs Department and created, in its place, the SZOT Labor Safety, Social Insurance, and Health Affairs Department.

Because of his retirement -- recognizing his merits and leaving his SZOT membership intact -- it has relieved SZOT Secretary Jozsef Timmer of his SZOT Presidium and Secretariat membership and function as SZOT secretary, paying tribute in warm terms to his activity.

It has elected Laszlo Bukta, head of the SZOT Department of Political Economy and Standard of Living Policy, as member of the SZOT Presidium and Secretariat and SZOT secretary.

It has elected Karoly Szlovatsik, head of the SZOT International Relations Department, as member of the Secretariat.

Because he, too, is retiring, it has relieved -- recognizing his merits -- Janos Gero, head of the SZOT Finance and Economic Department, of his position as head of the department, thanking him for his devoted work over many decades.

It has appointed Gyorgy Pinter head of the SZOT Finance and Management Affairs Department.

It has appointed Lajos Focze, head of the SZOT Labor Safety Affairs Department, head of the newly created SZOT Labor safety, Social Insurance, and Health Affairs Department.

Report of Mehes' Address

AU081322 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 5 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Report on address by Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, at the session of the council in Budapest on 4 May]

[Text] Lajos Mehes, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT], briefed SZOT members on the 17 April session of the MSZMP Central Committee. He summed up the international political situation and then spoke about tasks of the further development of economic macromanagement. Dwelling on the position adopted by the MSZMP Central Committee and the latest Central Committee session, the SZOT secretary general said that the government was preparing a work program for the further development of the economic macromanagement system. The trade unions are also actively participating in this. We will have the opportunity to express our views on this program later -- also at a SZOT session in the autumn.

Lajos Mehes then noted that the modernization of our economic macromanagement system is intended to better promote a more efficient accomplishment of our economic-political tasks. Only on the basis of these are we able to realize our concepts regarding our standard of living policy. It is not necessary, however, to await the measures that will be implemented in order to achieve better work. One can already work better by taking advantage of today's means and possibilities.

Accelerating Renewal

The SZOT secretary general stressed that suitable conclusions must be drawn from the further development of the macromanagement system for the trade unions as well. Therefore, it will also be necessary to work out the trade unions' tasks in implementing the Central Committee's position in the coming period. It follows from the spirit of the position that there will be an increase in the party's role in shaping economic policy, in having it accepted, and in supervising its implementation. The economic organizational activity of the state and the government also will develop. The question rightly arises: How are the trade unions affected by the development of the economic macromanagement system?

As was laid down in the 12 October document of the Central Committee, the position and role of the trade unions will not change, he said. The instruments for realizing the workers' power are in the hands of the party, the state, the trade unions, and the workers class. In a socialist society, the position and role of the trade unions are not subject to changes in the macromanagement system. The methods by which an enterprise is managed do not change the position of trade union members as employees. The trade union was and remains the organization for representing and protecting the interests of wage and salary earners.

Protecting and Reconciling Interests

The process of renewal that began following the position adopted by the MSZMP and the November SZOT plenum must, of course, be accelerated. The changes that have taken place in the past 10 years in the organizational framework and forms of trade union work, in the spheres of rights and competences, and in working style must be thoroughly examined, as must the requirements for further developing them, for even thus far the internationally recognized organizational forms -- the sphere of rights and competence -- of the Hungarian trade unions' work has taken shape in continuous development linked with the changes in the economic macromanagement system.

An essential feature of these changes is the fact that basic trade union organizations have increasing independence with the trade unions. More legal competences have been transferred from the central bodies to the basic organizations. We have strengthened the system of stewards. The stewards have extensive legal competence today, so that, on this basis, we can say that we are prepared for the trade unions to be suitable partners for enterprises and individual economic units within enterprises if their independence increases. Nonetheless, I am of the opinion that our working style and methods should be examined to see how we could further strengthen the independence and responsibility of local organs and reduce our own bureaucracy, the SZOT secretary general said. He continued: Of course, we should also examine what system should be developed for reconciling interests on every level, beginning with relations between the government and SZOT and continuing with a study of the development of cooperation between branch trade unions and state organs, as well as SZOT and the branches.

The speaker noted that there will be a strong diversification in the exercise of the right of participation and having a say in matters at the enterprises without any change in the trade unions' sphere of rights and competences. However, these competences will have to be used differently in public utility and large enterprises, differently where enterprise councils operate, and differently in small enterprise led by managers elected by the working people.

Where and how the right of objection will be exercised in the event of conflicting interests will also have to be clarified, Lajos Mehes said. All this will require a great deal of careful work.

At the same time, the SZOT secretary general recalled that the main tasks connected with the further development of the economic macromanagement system will emerge mainly in the work content. As he said, a lot of well-known issues will appear: Discontinuing the production of products involving a loss, putting enterprises that show a deficit and a loss of production funds in order, and making performance differences noticeable with regard to profits and personal incomes.

Regarding these questions, it is important whether we drift along with events, whether they force us to make a move, or whether we try to forestall them. The trade union, too, has a great role in taking the initiative, because, with the increase of enterprise independence, the scope for representing interests grows and the local role of trade union members, bodies and office holders increases. He noted that it should be expected that conflicts of interests will become more frequent, so that elaborating a system for reconciling interests will be a sensitive aspect of the further development of economic macromanagement that will require great political responsibility and prudent political work.

With the Substantive Participation of the Working People

Lajos Mehes examined a few tasks separately. Among other things, he said that it had been laid down in a trade union congress statement that the state was to ensure full employment and the enterprises were to ensure effective employment. I cannot be the position of trade unions to oppose effective employment, but it is their task to be instrumental in ensuring that everyone who wants to work can work.

The trade unions help the party, government, and economic leadership find the best solutions regarding such issues as, for instance, the still existing egalitarian spirit, whose camp is still a strong one, a more equitable system for bearing public burdens and a fairer social policy, which affect and preoccupy great masses of people, the SZOT secretary general emphasized.

All this is not only a contribution to the further development of our economic macromanagement system, but is at the same time a fundamental prerequisite for the advancement of the socialist society. The aspirations and will of the masses express themselves in these trade union endeavors. They must perceive better and express correctly the aspirations of the masses, and provide an appropriate orientation for the working people on issues that affect the principles and specific practice of economic macromanagement, ... said the SZOT secretary general, and he then spoke in detail about the fact that no small tasks await the trade unions in helping to create more order and more workplace and social discipline, and in acting against any form of the wildlings to be found in society. This, too, constitutes protection of interests. It is in the public interest for the trade unions to do their job more resolutely and consistently in improving undisturbed and continuous working conditions and promoting the activity of the working people in production. Increasing enterprise independence provides better prerequisites for this as well.

The SZOT secretary general stressed that socialist work competition has produced splendid results and enriched our society with considerable material, intellectual, and moral values. We will continue to assign an important role to the movements of the working people in the future as well. We must not permit the values and purposes of the movement to be relegated to the background because of temporary difficulties in some places. What is needed is for us to purge the work competition of all formality and make it a lively and brisk one, to enable it to fulfill the role and turn to good account the force it is destined to serve in the building of a socialist society. The working people should participate substantively in defining enterprise objectives. They should convince themselves of the fact that better earnings, better social and cultural provisions, and more rapid technical development result from better work.

All this can put life into the socialist competition, the work movements, and the socialist brigade movement, one that can be even further intensified by reducing the formal features of the work competition and increasing the scope of activity of small local communities.

The speaker stressed that ensuring the substantive participation of the working people in defining enterprise objectives constitutes a fundamental trade union task and right.

Creative debates and specific tasks await the trade union movement and every office holder in the coming weeks and months. Our bases in principle have been clarified and we have the organizational and spiritual strength for this work. It is now time for creative action, Lajos Mehes said in conclusion.

MSZMP PARTY JOURNAL ON ENTERPRISE WORK NORMS

AU091430 Budapest TARSADALMI SZEMLE in Hungarian No 4 Apr 84 pp 43-48

[Csaba Vertes article under rubric "Review": "Why Are There Not Set Performance Requirements at Enterprises?"]

[Text] The assumption implied in the question is already arguable since we can surely cite several examples where people are working according to strictly determined productivity requirements. We need only to think of the working places organized on an assembly line or the majority of the textile industry enterprises, the textile mills, for instance, where the work intensity of the workers operating several machines is determined by the speed of the merciless machines. (And also by the work intensity and "attitude" of the personnel in charge of the maintenance of these machines.)

But we can refer to different organizational measures, procedural attempts to increase work intensity and productivity. Like, for instance, the initially very controversial, then somewhat accepted, nowadays again questioned MTM [Methods Time Measurement] organizational procedure, (3M), [Motion Analysis and Work Process Studies] which, in spite of all the related ideological and political arguments, has undoubtedly brought certain results. In addition, there are well-known plants and factories -- even if their number is not large -- where they are working according to technically established and mostly continuously "maintained" work norms, and wages are paid according to the fulfillment of these norms.

But, unfortunately, a much larger number of counterexamples can be cited too. It is true that in industry and in two-thirds of the area of manual labor, some sort of numerically-expressed performance requirement can be found, but this does not yet mean set norms in every case.

Thus, from the examination of 30 construction enterprises of the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development made not long ago, it turned out that there is a considerable divergence as regards the modernity and technical establishment of the work norms applied. Some of the combined procedural norms have been outdated for a long time, and have not kept up with the changes in technology and organization. Their enterprise maintenance occurs only with a delay phase of 3-5 years. The situation is somewhat more favorable in the development of locally established work norms. These are examined more or less systematically, and are modified if necessary. As a result of the shortcomings of the work done in conformity with the norms, as well as the laxity in the quality control [munkaatvetel] discipline, the coefficient of dispersion of achievement is mostly higher than justified. At the enterprises examined, it was on average 102-131 percent, with a range of 95-164 percent according to branch. It is virtually beyond dispute that in the case of technically established and reliable work norms and achievement requirements, such extreme work productivity values are out of the question.

1.

Although those most directly interested, the enterprises, are aware of this, they do not touch the lax norms because they fear that an increase in the severity of the norms, and cutting the income which is not justified by achievements, would lead to the danger of losing valuable men.

But the lax norms (at least for some working groups) lead to income which is not based on realistic achievements, and as a result the differentiated wages do not have any incentive power. On the contrary, they demoralize.

Thus, the application of both lax and too strict norms leads to a reduction in achievement. (In the one case, the concept of "this is more than enough for today..." is applied, in the other, the concept of "why should I push myself, there is no point anyhow...")

The current "norm-setting" practice is one of those means by which the enterprises try to remunerate those groups of manpower that are important for them, by by-passing the official regulations and possibilities. A similar means, mainly characteristic of the machine industry is the so-called additional-time pay (which of course is often justified), or in the construction industry, the so-called "sand" ["homok"] -- the people in the trade know well what it is all about -- which is in fact nothing other than account rendered for work not done in order that the worker can earn the amount that seems necessary for him to stay at the enterprise.

But in the same way, a source of unjustified extra income (according to the rules) can be the unjustifiably high professional or low working conditions classification of the workers' line of work.

Without citing further examples we can hazard the remark that the practice concerning the evaluation of achievement, the determination of the achievement requirements and the assessment of them, rather varies, and when all is said and done the general picture is rather unfavorable. And how strange: While undisciplined work done unprofessionally and carelessly, and loose work norms lead to distortions that corrupt the atmosphere, and are far from enjoying the consent of the community at the work place, all the enterprise efforts and actions concerning realistic, and established achievement requirements face the opposition and aversion of the majority of the workers.

The appearance of the "stopwatch man," who today is more of a symbol than an existing practice, is not welcomed by anyone; probably because everyone thinks that his activity endangers the thickness of the pay envelope. This is in connection with the unwritten approach still existent in our country (and in enterprise and industrial practice) that the norm is the means of the wage system. And when its implementation is begun in any working place through the time and motion study of the working day, the workers know very well how they must work, what methods to apply -- unrecognizable by even the most experienced norm worker -- to limit their achievements.

But why should they think and act differently? Over the course of decades they experienced in practice that, as a result of the "arrangement", and "maintenance" of the norms, they had to work harder at a later date for the same wages.

We must also be aware, of course, of the fact that under the conditions of our enterprises' balanced level of wages, the worker involved in an established work norm finds himself in a more disadvantageous position compared to that of his colleague working under more lax conditions, even if increasing the severity of his own work norm were "technically" justified, which, by itself also explains the aversion.

The role of the work norm, however, is not limited to incentive. It is much more than that: It is measuring the quantity of work input and the efficiency of live labor in periods of time, which is the oldest and more important task of management and organization. The different work processes -- related to each other in a multifaceted way -- take place in time. The optimal harmony among them -- on which basically the efficiency of the work depends -- means, first of all, as well as demands scheduled coordination. A lack of scheduled coordination never results only in losses that influence wages and costs and the thickness of the pay envelope, but is always accompanied by a reduction in the utilization of the means of production, the increase of the embodied labor input; that is, it results in the inactivity of the production installations, their unsuitable utilization, and the appearance of unnecessary product mixes, faulty products, and wastes.

In other words, the norm is the measure of work; up till now, nobody could find a better means anywhere. The importance of its sound foundations has particularly increased with the spread of management by computers because as a result of the utilization of the wrong and "generously" determined time data, the situation assessment results establishing production and management decisions will also be distorted, which can lead to unpredictable consequences.

The fact that, in the workshop world, they are not aware of these basic linkages, is in fact understandable and initially explainable by historical reasons.

It is not necessary to go back to the prewar period just to illustrate the "workers' sweating" [munkasizzasztó] system of productivity requirements of those days, which served only the benefit of the capitalist entrepreneur, because these hardly show their effect any longer. (However, at the time of the introduction of the MTM system, the opposing camp's first and decisive argument was that, with this organizational -- in fact norm setting -- procedure based on motion analysis, they wanted to smuggle the modernized version of the capitalist methods existing before the war into the socialist economy.)

Nearer examples are offered by the practice used in the fifties, although the efforts of those days can be approved: To prepare norms for every possible work. But, because they put the norms into the service first of all of the piece-work rate everywhere, they in fact pushed into the background the original function of the norm -- that of measuring work. The central setting of the norms, which is reluctantly received by public opinion, and disregards the real relations and conditions in working places, served only the limitation at all times of the wage outflow, and led, at the same time, to the repeated violation of the concept of distribution according to work. This norm setting practice, the sensation-creating actions of norm overfulfillment, the "realizations" of the leading stakhanovites capable of "miracle achievements" discredited so extensively every organizational -- and also established work norm setting -- activity, that their damage is felt even today to a certain extent.

2.

The tensions due to the "norm work" of the first half of the fifties considerably eased later, even mostly ceased to exist. There is no centrally ordered, campaign style norm setting any more (it was applied at just a few places); moreover, following the economic reform, this issue has moved entirely into the sphere of influence of the enterprises.

The individual and enterprise norm fulfillments fluctuate within more acceptable limits and, accordingly, the wages ratios are also more acceptable. The level of productivity is steadily increasing, though not to the desired degree and not always by the desired method, while the level of the average norm achievements does not show any significant change.

But the setting of work norms continues to differ from enterprise to enterprise, and the norm itself continues to be the means and basis of wage by results, (the circle of the workers working by norm is practically identical with those working for wages by results.) Such achievement requirements are applied only to manual labor. Clerical staff work without any kind of work norm or achievement requirement.

It is worth lingering on this subject for a few moments, because it is supposed that the great majority of clerical and technical staff would be surprised: Work norms in the world of the office desk? There are, however, many examples of this to be found in countries which are not in a bad situation, perhaps because of this fact or otherwise, and as a result could more easily afford to employ administrative manpower using the methods we use, that is, not using strictly defined achievement requirements.

After this brief -- and in Hungary still utopian sounding -- digression, let us get back to the main point: Why is there not a more rapid advance towards more set work norms?

One reason is a lack of organization itself, whose symptom is otherwise the lack of set norms. No matter how carefully honestly and professionally the calculator of norms is doing his job, in today's circumstances he is, in fact, taking upon himself an impossible task. For instance, let us say there is a work process which, according to the norm calculator, can be done in 30 minutes. If this time is attached to the technological directions, the foreman almost immediately appeals and shows that, because of the irregular supply of materials, spare parts, and tools, it is impossible to meet the time norm of 30 minutes.

But the worker also appeals, saying that with such a norm he cannot even earn "cold water." And the argument is generally settled to the detriment of time: And so the 30 minutes become 35-40 or even more, and the norms are diluted and become unreliable, since the best intentioned norm calculator is also forced to include the time-losses resulting from lack of organization. And he cannot do otherwise, for the norm does not guide planning work either, because it simply does not exist or is unreliable in practice.

And in this situation, the leaders and organizers are often helpless, because their influence on the reasons for the lack of organization outside the enterprise (deficiencies in cooperation) is either rather small or nonexistent, while within the enterprise they should radically reverse the whole incorrectly developed structure of achievement-evaluation and wages, including all the consequences, often to persons as well. However, the leaders and employees will not readily take this upon themselves. They also will not do it for the reason that they are in fact not interested, or interested very little in using this very road to achieve the implementation of the conditions for an income producing capability much higher than that of today.

More than that: The degree of interest of the enterprises and enterprise managers as a whole in increasing the efficiency of management is generally open to debate today. The relations between the officials representing the interests of enterprises and those of the state budget are burdened by considerable divergences: The former would like to keep more and more of the profit they make and increase their workers' wages and income with it, the later, however, are striving -- or we could put it in other words: under the current economic situation, they are obliged -- to withdraw as much as possible of this profit.

Since the central will generally prevails -- and they finally decide by peremptory decision -- the enterprises reluctantly keep down their achievements, and manipulate their profits in such a way that they are unreliable as a base for measuring real achievement. If, however, the revelation of resources is an important element of an enterprise's behavior, it inevitably follows that the enterprise is not really interested in maintaining those means that make these resources perceptible inside and "outside," namely the work norms.

The enterprises are not generally interested in carrying out general reorganizations intended to achieve a radical improvement in work efficiency, and in this case, the fact that, since the disbanding of the Ministry of Labor, the entire organizational branch in fact belongs to nobody has come in useful for them.

This in itself would not be a problem, because why should it be necessary to "centrally" guide or urge the enterprises, or for that matter, compel them with gentle force, to do something which, in principle is a vital issue of their development. Practice, however, as we can see, is not entirely in conformity with the principles.

3.

But let us suppose there is no organizational opposing of interest, no tactics of holding back achievements; the accord between the state organs representing budgetary interests and the enterprises is more harmonious than at present -- because the withdrawals are determined by correct and, in the long run, stable rules -- and in this case it seems logical and is worth discovering and exploiting every possible enterprise internal resource; and to develop through every possible means the capacity for profit making. In order to achieve this, the norm work would finally have to be taken seriously, and with the knowledge of the results of much more professional norm setting, the organizers too, could at last embark on more serious work. But would this happen? Would the exceptional achievements be honored by exceptionally high wages?

The wage regulation system currently applied, which is based on limiting the average wage level, does not in the long run allow material recognition of the continuously high achievements by continuously high wages.

In one of our chemical industry plants they tried an incentive system -- limited only to a few work areas -- where the wages would almost directly correspond to work achievements. The system was adequately regulated, but even so, after a few months -- while the achievements had multiplied and the quality suddenly improved -- the new system had to be abandoned because the enterprise average wage level got into extreme danger. And this, as we know, has very tough tax consequences.

As a result of this particular wage regulation, which has been argued for decades and seems unchanged to this very day, a strange situation has emerged: The conflicts around the wage levels develop not so much between the employer and the employee (or the trade union which represents his interests -- though undoubtedly there are such conflicts), but rather between the enterprise and the state authorities. And, because the employer, who is mostly the number one advocate of the employees' wage increasing efforts, is finally obliged to adjust to the central limitations and reacts to these in his own way -- for instance, by doing much less than possible to tighten up achievement requirements, or to ensure the correct formulation and compliance with these requirements at all. In other words: If not deliberately under force of necessity, he becomes blind to the laxity of achievement requirements, that is, because he is unable to pay more, he "compensates" his workers with the laxity of the achievement requirements. (In leveling the wages within the enterprise, a role is, of course, also played by the leveling efforts of the organs representing local interests.)

This employer's attitude has a further more serious long-term consequence: Enterprises (if they have the means) would rather invest than use the real means of intensification, the resources in the manpower and technical installations. Since, investment seems a simpler and more promising enterprise -- even under the increasingly stringent conditions -- than addressing the complex issue of achievement requirements and wages. But, there is no efficient investment without proper organization and incentive, that is, without organizers and norm calculators employed already at the planning stage. To what extent such investment is lacking is proved by the example of several of our investments. In a given case, we purchase the installations considered most modern and cavalierly renounce the necessary know-how and the organizational methods required by the new technology. And when it turns out that the so much desired and so costly import installations produce much less in Hungary than what the sellers guaranteed, then again follows mostly only confusion. Then let the organizers come again, perform some sort of miracle, instead of allowing the organizers to participate in the preparation for the investment.

4.

As far as the preparation and maintenance of the work norms is concerned, for this, today there are no longer even suitable professionals (partially due to the very reasons mentioned above). A large part of those dealing with norm work did not finish even otherwise low level courses. By international standards the size of our norm apparatus is small, but because the activity is of an extremely low level and is limited only to a narrow circle, we must speak rather of an excess of personnel, in other words: A part of the intellectual capacity is unexploited.

The SZOT, Budapest Council, following an analysis made a few years ago, arrived at conclusions that are still in effect: The setting of norm calculators in the enterprise organization is disorderly; in some places they are part of the labor affairs department, and in others they are part of the organizational department, or are active as an independent group for that matter. From a supervision point of view they belong either to the enterprise director, or to the technical and production managers, or, in certain cases, to the heads of the factory units. In the course of this analysis, they also found enterprises where there were simply no norm calculators, and where there were, their number has decreased almost everywhere in the last few years. It is difficult to make good the reduction in staff because of the lack of adequately trained candidates.

In Hungary there is practically no centrally organized training for norm professionals. (Except for the medium and high level labor affairs courses, which are far from suitable for this.) Lacking the central training, the enterprises try to tackle the training locally, with little success. Applicants are only gathered with difficulty, if they finish the enterprise course at all, for they mostly look for work elsewhere, because they must quickly realize that they hardly have much to expect in this field. Their material appreciation is often lower than that of the manual workers; moral appreciation -- like praise after an adequately solved task or decoration -- is practically unknown. This also shows that the norm-setting is considered a sort of necessary small activity, with the assumption from the start that nothing out of the ordinary can be created here.

5.

Making the central will in the case of work norms obligatory for all does not really present problems since the central concept, measures, or -- if you wish -- will, is hardly recognizable. (And I do not mean here the Council of Ministers decision No 1027 of 1974, which is perhaps considered the most important in this case, but is practically useless...) The enterprises do the norm work as they can. For instance, and this follows the order of the division of labor within the enterprise, by the technologist planning the procedures generally without reliable time data, taking into consideration first of all the technical possibilities. The norm calculator -- if he exists at all -- is then obliged to review, even recreate the technology because only thus is he capable of assessing the time requirement, too. This intolerable situation can be changed only when the heads of the units engaged in economic activity recognize that the organization, the leadership, and the measuring of work (that is the norm) are closely interconnected and interdependent elements of rational management, and they act accordingly.

But why should they recognize this and act accordingly when their interests lead them in another direction? And who and why would hope for such rapid changes when today very few signs of a change in the relations of interests can be seen. In this case, however, there is only one way for furthering the norm issue that presents itself: some sort of central initiative would be required.

This would, of course, curtail the enterprise independence, but all the time the current wage regulation from the outset prevents the enterprises from developing a really encouraging and achievement oriented internal wage system, and (in connection with this) all the time the enterprises are not, or are very little interested in working out and maintaining the achievement requirements, and until that time, it is necessary in any case for the central organs to give attention to the issue, help strengthen the positive tendencies, and take a stand (according to their possibilities) against the negative ones. We are not thinking here of the introduction of some sort of compulsory work norm setting (in the efficiency of which, based on previous experiences, we can hardly believe), but we are thinking that the central organs should at least try to get a picture of the situation that has developed in the country in this area and help to improve the situation. The further development of economic macromanagement could of course bring real progress and -- supposedly -- it will offer more favorable opportunities and create conditions for carrying out the many tasks connected with the achievement requirements. Thus, first of all it makes the enterprises and their heads increasingly interested in managing manpower better, in better adjusting wages to real achievement, to the work actually done, and (as an essential precondition) making the evaluation of the achievements and setting the norm of the work more established, too.

This is an urgent task and it would, of course, be better if its rank would not have to be given from "above," with doubtful success promising administrative interventions, but its solution, under more modern and more correct regulation conditions, were to take place in the sphere of the enterprises.

BRIEFS

CREDIT AGREEMENT FOR \$210 MILLION -- Representatives of the Hungarian National Bank have signed an intermediate-term credit agreement of \$210 million with a banking consortium led by First Chicago Limited, in which the leading role was taken by U.S., British, Japanese, Arab, Austrian, and Finnish commercial banks. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Apr 84 p 21 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH EGYPT -- The joint Hungarian-Egyptian Economic and Commercial Cooperation Committee held its fourth session in Budapest from 17 to 20 April. The sides agreed that economic relations between the two countries developed favorably in the past year. They concluded that opportunities present themselves, in addition to the dynamic development of exchange of goods, for the development of production cooperation, first of all in the areas of agriculture, energetics, and transportation. A protocol on the framework of cooperation development was signed by Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade, and Dr Erfan Safer [spelling as published], state secretary for investments and international cooperation. Present at the signing were Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im Atiq, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Budapest. Dr Erfan Ali Safer was received by Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Apr 84 p 6 AU]

MTI-FINNISH NEWS AGENCY TALKS -- Per-Erik Lonnfors, general manager of the Finnish news agency (STT-ENB), who was in Hungary from 17 to 19 April at the invitation of Sandor Burjan, general manager of MTI, held talks on the possibilities of further developing cooperation between the two news agencies. Lonnfors was received by Zsolt Bajnok, state secretary and chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Apr 84 p 8 AU]

SIWICKI WARNS AGAINST 'AGGRESSIVE' U.S. POLICY

AU101032 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 May 84 p 2

[Major Janusz Borkowski report]

[Text] General of Arms Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, attended a meeting of former soldiers in Wroclaw on 7 May to commemorate Victory Day.

Turning to the comrades-in-arms, combatants in battles against German fascism, he recalled the historical significance and political role of the Poles' struggle against the invader at all fronts of World War II. He stressed that the Berlin Victory gave combatants the status of people of battle and victory and of state order and security. It also gave them the status of builders of socialism.

Referring to the current situation, the general drew attention to the growth in international tension resulting from the adventurist and aggressive policy of the United States. In this context, he indicated the need to strengthen Poland's defense capability and increase the role of combatants in this sphere.

Internal threats, problems connected with overcoming the economic difficulties, the consistent implementation of the line of struggle against the opponents of socialism, and the reaching of agreement with the majority of patriotically-thinking society -- all of these things are posing new tasks requiring political common sense, resilience, and boldness, the minister said. The most important of these tasks is service for the nation and fatherland. Soldiers of the reserve and our entire military community have been, are, and always will be on the side of the fatherland, the party, and people's authority. As always, ideological attitudes and determination should be at the forefront during service and work.

Socialist Poland and its secure, calm, and industrious existence is the joint concern of the entire military community, including officers in the reserve, General Siwicki continued.

Further on, the general spoke of the significance of the activity of former soldiers in paramilitary and social organizations and in regional self-management bodies. Referring to the activity of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], he said that officers in the reserve are contributing here the most precious value today -- a feeling of discipline and responsibility toward the socialist fatherland. He also stressed the importance of further efforts to propagate the socialist model of social upbringing, particularly concerning youth, and of efforts to shape historical awareness, patriotism, internationalism, ideological attitudes, and socioprofessional activity; he underlined the need for efficient work in and the duty of defending the fatherland.

Next, General Siwicki spoke about the role of reserve officers in propagating the ethical norms that join all soldiers into one military family and in tightening ties of friendship. He also indicated the need for combatants to afford greater care to young officers and officer cadets.

The Polish People's Army is an inseparable part of the nation and an important pillar of the party and of people's authority, General Siwicki said. It is highly flexible, morally and politically cohesive, and disciplined. That is why antisocialist centers are stepping up the propaganda aggression against our Armed Forces. In this context, the general indicated the need to intensify the ideological-political activity of party and youth organizations within the Armed Forces, and the need for experienced and battle-hardened reserve officers in the class struggle -- members of the Union of Former Professional Soldiers -- to give even more support to this activity.

Besides being a time of historical reflection, the victory anniversary imposes on us a constant sensitivity toward national security, toward the country's socialist development, and toward strengthening the political-defensive Warsaw Pact alliance of which the Polish People's Army is a permanent and inseparable component, the general said.

People's Poland accords suitable reverence for the military exploits, manliness, and dedication of all of its soldiers and resistance movement members who have given supreme proof of patriotism during battle.

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory over German fascism, the minister of national defense conveyed on his own behalf and on behalf of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and commander in chief of the PPR Armed Forces, sincere thanks and wishes to the participants in the meeting, and through them all combatants and veterans in the battle for the fatherland's independence, and wished them health, achievements in work, and personal success.

REPORTAGE ON IRAQI TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

Confers With Officials

JN100907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May (INA) -- Revolutionary Command Council member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met with Polish Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski here last night. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and the means of bolstering them. They also reviewed the current international events and the Iraqi-Iranian war developments.

Earlier yesterday, Hasan 'Ali met with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and discussed the latest developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war and other international issues of common concern. Hasan 'Ali arrived here the day before yesterday on an official visit of several days to Poland.

Meets With Jablonski

LD102031 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 10 May -- President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received here today member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Minister of Trade of the Republic of Iraq Hasan 'Ali.

During the meeting, the sides discussed the current problems of the development of economic cooperation between Poland and Iraq. The meeting was attended by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Iraqi Deputy Minister of Industry and Natural Resources Faysal Ghali, and Charge d'Affaires A.I. of the Iraqi Embassy in Warsaw Fawzi 'Ali al-Bandar.

Received by Jaruzelski

LD101939 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Iraqi minister of trade. Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier, took part in the meeting. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, also received the Iraqi guests. The talks revolved around development of economic cooperation between our two countries.

JARUZELSKI GREETES KAMPUCHEAN LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

AU101618 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 84 p 7

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the occasion of his 50th birthday, which was on 7 May.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES FRG EVANGELICAL COUNCIL

AU101452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- On 6 May Bishop Eduard Lohse, chairman of the FRG Evangelical Church Council, came to Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski received the delegation from the FRG Evangelical Church Council on 6 May. The delegation included Bishop Eduard Lohse, the councils chairman, Bishop Helmut Hild, deputy chairman of the council, and Bishop Hans von Keller, a council member.

The delegation came to Poland on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the commission for contacts between the Polish Ecumenical Council and the Evangelical Church Council. Deputy Premier M.F. Rakowski informed the guests of the country's current socioeconomic situation and made a high appraisal of the efforts of the FRG's Evangelical Church to normalize relations between the FRG and the PPR. He emphasized the particular commitment of the Evangelical Church in the FRG to the recognition of the Oder-Neisse border. The delegation declared its will to pursue activities aimed at improving relations between the FRG and the PPR.

The meeting was attended by Bishop Janusz Narzynski, chairman of the Polish Ecumenical Council. Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, was also present.

JARUZELSKI'S SPEECHES TO LENIN STEELWORKERS

First Speech

AU101223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 84 p 2

[Report by Andrzej Gesing and Mieczyslaw Wodzicki]

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke to steelworkers during a break in the meeting of the Government Presidium held at the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta near Krakow on 7 May.

He said that the choice of the steelworks as the scene for a Government Presidium meeting had been no coincidence. We wanted to show our respect for this distinguished plant, he said. We are making important decisions at this meeting. Our economy will be unable to progress without the metal industry. We have said a lot about this industry in the past, but not much has been happening outside the building of the Katowice Steelworks. That is why today we must tackle serious tasks concerning modernization to the best of our ability and possibilities. Improving working conditions is also an urgent matter.

What we will have in future depends on the work of all of us, especially the work of you workers. The steelworks is functioning well. We must encourage young people to take up employment.

I have come back from the USSR, where we made important decisions. The Soviet Union will give us widescale help in completing investment projects in Silesia. This is immensely important for us, because it shows that despite the West's economic restrictions, we will overcome the difficulties thanks to the USSR's help and our own work. I believe this will give our Western partners much food for thought, because one cannot "punish" Poland with impunity for wanting to conduct a policy in accordance with the national interests of Poles.

We are tackling our own problems ourselves. Supplies in our shops will gradually improve, and we are also dealing with speculators. We will employ increasingly more effective methods in order to combat this social plague. Among other things, we intend to set up a worker-peasant inspectorate. Workers brigades will act to improve supplies and will make sure that citizens affairs are correctly settled in offices. They will have the possibility of carrying out their recommendations.

Finally, General Jaruzelski thanked the workers of the Lenin Steelworks for the daily toil, with which they serve Poland the best way. To mark the approaching Steelworkers Day, he conveyed to the entire work force wishes for success in work and in life.

Second Speech

AU101259 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 84 p 2

[Report by Andrzej Gesing and Mieczyslaw Wodzicki]

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke after the end of the Government Presidium meeting at the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta near Krakow on 7 May. He stressed the usefulness of this type of meeting, whose participants made a valuable and useful contribution toward solving the problems discussed. The voice of trade unionists, of self-management body representatives, and of the workers class was honest and to the point, he said. The speeches of representatives from factory party organizations reflected a deep involvement in matters concerning the steel industry and in workers problems.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that the authentic partnership that today's talks have confirmed means a mutual readiness to listen to argumentation and a desire for the workers community to gain specified benefits, but it also means a readiness to contribute to the solving of concrete matters.

Today's meeting has not been a once-only occurrence, but an important stage in a process which we will consistently implement.

We cannot treat steel industry development problems separately from the entire economy. Many branches of industry are experiencing difficulties that are just as large, and they are voicing justified demands on more than one occasion. In the current situation, however, we cannot look into all matters all at once in a way which would guarantee that the needs that have been expressed will be met. It is a growth in the national income, in other words good work by the whole of the society, that will finally determine the speed with which and extent to which these solutions are achieved.

Referring to the pressure to raise wages occurring among many milieus, the premier stressed that wages must be reflected in an appropriate growth in production. It is not so much the size of wages that determines the feelings of people concerning overcoming the crisis, as the state of market supplies. For only when the market is better supplied will everyone be able to use the money he has worked for according to his desires. The government's concern is to lead to such a situation in the shortest time feasible.

The steel industry, W. Jaruzelski said, is one of the foundations of our economy. It determines the economy's efficient functioning. Further development work of the industry during the next 5-year plan must consider the appropriate ratios between needs and the possibilities of meeting them. Therefore, it is essential to make use of all existing reserves, especially financial ones, to enhance technical progress, and to improve the quality of products. I believe that the solutions adopted today should serve to reduce the energy intensiveness and material intensiveness of production and to combat waste and extravagance, W. Jaruzelski said.

Our common duty is to show concern for the protection of workers' health. The conclusions of today's meeting should encourage a better solution to these matters. Regardless however of building new medical premises or equipping them with new specialized equipment, one should concentrate on using what we already have. Greater care for work security and hygiene and for improving sanitary conditions and social facilities is needed. Every working person must be treated with all due attention and respect at his place of work. There is still a lot to do in this sphere.

Finally, W. Jaruzelski expressed once again to the steelworkers taking part in the talks best wishes on their annual holiday, and asked that his wishes be passed on to the entire work force. The premier gave an assurance that the government would treat the decisions made during the meeting with all due seriousness.

JARUZELSKI VISITS JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY 7 MAY

AU101557 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Directly after a Government Presidium session [at the Lenin Steelworks near Krakow on 7 May], General Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by his Krakow hosts, went to the Collegium Novum of the Jagiellonian University.

The premier held sincere and direct talks with the authorities of the oldest Polish educational institution with congratulations for the well-known historian Jozef Gierowski, who was once again appointed rector of the university a few days ago.

The rector and Dr Andrzej Kozanecki, first secretary of the university's party committee, informed the premier about the university's most important problems. Difficulties with the university's back-up services were discussed, among other things. Particular attention was drawn to the need to enlarge the Jagiellonian Library, which was planned to hold 1.7 million volumes but already has over 2.5 million.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski then visited the 100-year-old Collegium Novum, pausing for a while before a plaque commemorating the deportation in November 1939 of professors from the Jagiellonian University and Krakow Mining Academy to Nazi death camps during the infamous "Sonderaktion Krakau" operation. The premier stopped at Room 56, where the professors were arrested. The premier visited this room during a lecture in it by Professor Wyrozumski for first-year law students. The premier listened to a large part of the lecture. He also took part in a seminar for third-year drama students.

While visiting the university, the premier talked to students and asked them, among other things, about their choice of studies, their social and living conditions, and their work prospects.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES PAKISTAN; ARRIVES IN SYRIA

AU101408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1358 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Karachi, AGERPRES 10/5/1984 -- On May 10, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu concluded the official visit of friendship they paid to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon the invitation of that country's president, General Ziaul Haq. In the last part of their visit the Romanian people's messengers, accompanied by the Pakistani president, were guests of Karachi.

On the same day at noon RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived in Damascus for a visit of friendship to the Syrian Arab Republic upon the invitation of the secretary general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and president of that country, Hafiz al-Asad and of Mme Anisse al-Asad.

Attends Dinner in Damascus

AU102107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES 10/5/1984 -- RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were guests to an official dinner given in their honour by the secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of Syria, Hafiz Al-Asad, and Mrs Annisse Al-Asad, on May 10. During the dinner the two presidents made speeches. The dinner was held in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

Syrian Reportage

For Damascus coverage of the visit to Syria by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, including a report on his speech at a dinner given in his honor in Damascus on 10 May and information on his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, see the Syria section of the 11 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OPREA, NICOLAE MEET MINISTERS IN KARACHI

AU101540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1514 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Karachi, AGERPRES 10/5/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, had working interviews with Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and economic affairs, co-chairman for Pakistan of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Mhammad Assad Khan, minister of state for oil and natural resources, Ejiaz A. Naik, general secretary for economic affairs at the Ministry of Finance, Hassan Zaheer, secretary for production affairs, and other Pakistani cabinet members. The meetings concentrated on finding the ways and means for the translation into life of the agreements between the two heads of state and establishing measures for the broadening and deepening of economic cooperation in general, of industrial cooperation and trade in particular.

Ion M. Nicolae and Ghulam Ishaq Khan signed an agreement on economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Pakistan and a protocol appended to the agreement, as well as an agreement on postal and telecommunication collaboration between the two countries.

DOBRESCU VISITS ROME WITH RCP GREETINGS TO PSDI

Received by Longo

AU061650 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1641 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Rome ACERPRES 6/5/1984 -- Pietro Longo, secretary-general of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy (PSDI), received in Rome Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative to the proceedings of the Twentieth PSDI Congress.

During the talk conducted on the occasion information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties and the wish was expressed to further develop the cordial relations between the RCP and the PSDI in the interest of the friendship between the two parties and peoples, of the cause of the peoples' social progress, freedom and national independence, of detente, security and peace. Aspects of the international life were also approached with emphasis on the need for intensified efforts to ensure peace in Europe and the world over. The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between RCP general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and PSDI Secretary-General Pietro Longo.

Meets Naha of PCI

AU082215 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1841 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Rome ACERPRES 8/5/1984 -- Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, and Alessandro Natta, member of the direction [as received], chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Italian Communist Party, met in Rome.

On the occasion, views were exchanged on major concerns of the two parties and the joint wish was expressed to expand the relations between the RCP and the ICP, in the spirit of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, and Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the ICP.

RCP Message to PSDI Congress

AU080935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 May 84 p 6

[Text] The proceedings of the 20th Congress of the PSDI continued in Rome. Speeches were delivered by many of the delegates attending the congress. Leaders of the major Italian political parties and other party representatives invited to attend conveyed their greetings to the congress.

Cordial greetings and best wishes for success to the participants were conveyed on behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Romanian working people by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

The speaker stressed the RCP's satisfaction with the good relations of friendship existing between the two parties, relations based on mutual esteem, trust, and respect, and expressed the conviction that they will expand and develop in the spirit of the fruitful meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, and Pietro Longo, secretary general of the PSDI.

After emphasizing that the Romanian people, led by the RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are intensively working to build a comprehensively developed socialist society in our country and are preparing to meet the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th RCP Congress with new successes, the speaker stated: Your congress is taking place at a time when the international political situation is going through unprecedented tension as a result of the continuation and intensification of the policy of force and dictate, domination and oppression, and violation of the basic principles of interstate relations; respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and each people's right to independently and freely choose its own system of socioeconomic development; the tension is also due to the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, which is posing great threats to international peace, to national freedom, and to human life.

The particularly dangerous situation created in Europe causes deep concern. The RCP is of the opinion that the most important problem for Europe at present is to do everything possible to make the United States and the USSR resume negotiations on medium-range missiles, to reach an understanding in Geneva to free the continent from nuclear weapons. Likewise, we think that it is high time that the countries in the two military blocs and other European states as well, participated in one form or another in negotiations, made their contribution to reaching an accord. We think that the deployment of American missiles in Europe should be stopped, as should be the implementation of the countermeasures announced by the USSR.

The RCP representative mentioned the concrete proposals President Nicolae Ceausescu made in this respect in the messages he addressed to the U.S. and Soviet leaders and to the leaders of the other European states.

The need was stressed for intensified efforts to create denuclearized zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, in other parts of the continent and of the world, to freeze and reduce military spending, and reach an appropriate accord at Stockholm conference.

Likewise, the speaker highlighted that Romania actively campaigned for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Given the particular role played nowadays by the resolute action and joint efforts of the masses of people at a national and international scale, he went on, built-up confidence and developed cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect -- among communist parties, social democratic parties, socialist and liberal parties, national liberation movements, other working-class, progressive and democratic forces on the broad platform of the struggle for peace and democracy, for national independence, security, collaboration and progress in Europe and in the world -- acquire particular importance. It rests with our parties and peoples to bar the way to nuclear catastrophe, to say a resolute "no" to the arms race, impose disarmament and peace, and assert people's foremost right to existence, to life.

In conclusion, the confidence was expressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PDSI, and between the Romanian and Italian peoples, would further develop for the benefit of the two countries and for the cause of international peace and cooperation.

DOBRIN-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES IRAQ VISIT

AU101913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, AGERPRES 10/5/1984 -- Invited by the National Progressive and Patriotic Front of Iraq, a delegation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in Romania, led by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairwoman of the Council, visited that country and conducted talks with leaderships of the parties and organization members to the front, as well as with other Iraqi officials.

The Romanian delegation called on Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister of Iraq.

LEADERS GREET HUSAK, STROUGAL ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101409 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 84 p 5

[Greetings message from President Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, on CSSR National Day]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On the 39th anniversary of the CSSR's liberation from fascist domination, we want to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf warm and friendly greetings and cordial congratulations to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and to the Czechoslovak people.

In the timespan that has lapsed since that memorable event, the CSSR working people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, achieved profound and renovating changes in all fields in the political and socioeconomic areas.

All our people are following with keen interest and rejoice at the great achievement attained by the Czechoslovak people in building the socialist society in your fatherland.

We particularly value the friendly relations between our parties and countries and we want to express the conviction that, by acting together and in the spirit of decisions and understandings concluded at the summit level and included in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR will continue to develop and diversify in all fields in the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of peace. We also pay special attention to intensifying cooperation between our countries in the international arena and in the struggle for halting the arms race, for disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, and for detente, security, peace, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

On your country's national holiday, we want to convey, dear comrades, wishes for new and important achievements to you and all Czechoslovak people in the activity aimed at the flourishing and prosperity of friendly Czechoslovakia.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ministers, Bodies Send Cables

AU101414 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 84 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist domination, Comrades Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, sent congratulatory messages to their CSSR counterparts. Similar messages were also sent to parallel CSSR institutions and organizations by the National Council of Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the National Council of Women, the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Committee of Antifascist War Veterans, the National Council of Red Cross Associations, and other mass and civic institutions and organizations.

ISRAEL'S NATIONAL DAY MARKED IN BUCHAREST

AU092112 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 May 84 p 5

[Text] A cultural event organized by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries [IRRCs] took place in Bucharest on 4 May to mark the national day of the State of Israel.

The event was attended by members of the IRRCs leadership, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of certain Bucharest institutes and enterprises. Tzvi Brosh, Israel's ambassador to Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

A photo exhibition on "Aspects From Israel" opened on the same occasion.

Ceaurescu Cables Herzog

AU092113 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 May 84 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel:

On the 36th anniversary of Independence Day I want to extend congratulations and wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for peace and prosperity to the Israeli people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ROMANIAN PRIEST DIES AFTER POLICE 'MALTREATMENT'

PM091422 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 May 84 p 6

[Text] A Catholic priest belonging to Transylvania's Hungarian minority, Father Geza Palfi, died recently as a result of the violent maltreatment inflicted on him by the Romanian political police to punish him for a sermon delivered on Christmas day, according to Hungarian emigre circles in Paris.

EGYPTIAN MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS CEAUSESCU

AU091320 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 May 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] As has been reported, on 26 April 1984 Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Abdel Aziz Sadek, manager of the OCTOBER magazine from the Arab Republic of Egypt to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Mr President, these days, Egypt is celebrating the second anniversary of the liberation of the Sinai. With gratitude and appreciation I keep remembering that 2 years ago when we celebrated the conclusion of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Sinai, which thus has returned to its fatherland, you kindly sent a message on this historic occasion via Cairo television -- and we are grateful for this -- to the Egyptian people and President Husni Mubarak.

What is your opinion today on the peace process in the Middle East?

Answer: The second anniversary of the liberation of the Sinai marks an important moment for the Egyptian people, who have regained their complete sovereignty over an important territory, and for the peace process in the Middle East in general.

Events have demonstrated the importance of the action taken by the late lamented As-Sadat for the beginning of negotiations with Israel and for concluding a peace treaty that, in a relatively short timespan, led to the liberation of the Sinai and to its transition to Egyptian sovereignty.

As is, unfortunately, known, events in the Middle East have led to complications and to even greater tension. On the basis of experience gained thus far and on the basis of the manner in which the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel has been implemented, one can say that to overcome this serious situation and to achieve a lasting and just peace the only road to follow is that of negotiations, with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO. Particularly under these circumstances one can state that it is necessary to do everything to proceed to negotiations and to achieve a lasting and just peace that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and to resolving the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. As I have mentioned on other occasions, too, a lasting peace in Middle East presupposes a guarantee for the existence and integrity of all states in that area, the recognition and establishment of mutual relations between the Arab countries and Israel, and guarantees for a peaceful coexistence. In the light of events and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, one can state that, more so than ever before, peace treaties represent the only road to a lasting and just peace in that area.

Question: Mr President, 12 years ago to the month you paid your first visit to Egypt; on that occasion you met with the late lamented President Anwar as-Sadat. At that time you also met with the Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. During that meeting you reasserted the RCP's and Romanian people's full support for the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people and you extended an invitation to a PLO delegation to visit Romania. That visit took place, indeed, 2 years later. During that visit it was agreed to open a permanent PLO Bureau in Bucharest. Your position on the Palestinian cause is very steadfast and clear. However, could you tell us now, after the distressing events that have confronted the Palestians in the city of Tripoli in Lebanon, which ended with their withdrawal from that city, what your current position is on the Palestinian problem and on the PLO?

Answer: Indeed, it will be 12 years this spring that I first visited Egypt and met with the late lamented President as-Sadat. That meeting was of great significance for relations between Romania and Egypt -- I could even characterize it as being of historic importance -- because it set the bases for active cooperation and, at the same time, for a direct friendship between myself and President as-Sadat. This was clearly noticeable in the years that followed in the development of Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, including in implementing the peace process in the Middle East.

On that same occasion I also had my first meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman. We had long discussions on the Middle East problems and then we too strongly stressed that the sole way for a lasting and just peace is that of negotiations. From then on I have had numerous such meetings with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and I can state that under all circumstances Romania has firmly promoted and has insisted on negotiations as the sole road to resolving the Palestinian problem and creating an independent Palestinian state. As a matter of fact, I should mention that during our first meeting in 1972 for the first time I discussed with Yasir 'Arafat the need to create an independent Palestinian state. Later events have demonstrated that this is a sure road -- and maybe the only road -- to really resolving the Palestinian problem.

Certainly, relations between Romania and the PLO, between the RCP and the PLO, have become increasingly closer and today they are very good. The PLO has, indeed, opened a permanent bureau here in Romania and one can state that our country is one of the first that decided on opening such a PLO permanent bureau.

Now, after the events in Lebanon and after the more general events in the Middle East, after Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon, and after all the other events in that area, one can say that it is necessary to do everything possible to completely resolve the Palestinian problem. The time has come for the Palestinian people to have either their own fatherland and to organize their life in complete freedom and independence as they desire. We continue to believe that the creation of an independent Palestinian state is still an objective requirement for the Palestinian people and for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Taking into consideration the events that have taken place, I believe it is necessary to organize an international conference. As a matter of fact, the United Nations adopted such a resolution with a great majority of votes in 1983. We believe that it is very important to organize such an international conference as soon as possible to seek solutions by means of negotiations for the Palestinian problem and for all the other problems that still persist in the Middle East. Undoubtedly, such a conference should be attended by all countries concerned, including PLO, by the Soviet Union and United States, and, eventually, by other countries concerned that could contribute to achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In this context, I believe that everything should be done to surmount differences and to strengthen unity within the PLO, to strengthen unity and overcome certain differences among the Arab countries by proceeding from the Fes resolution that can play an important role in the peace process, even within the negotiations organized by the United Nations. Anyhow, PLO unity, the unity of the Arab world, and a close cooperation with the socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries, and with other countries would be of great importance for a just solution in the Middle East and for a lasting peace in that area.

Question: Mr President, we have become acquainted with your consistent position on disarmament problems, particularly on nuclear disarmament. We would like you to outline Romania's initiatives and proposals and your concept in connection with achieving real disarmament and with how that could be secured?

Answer: Particularly great tension has been reached in the international arena. The arms race has taken very disquieting proportions and nuclear armaments in particular have intensified.

As is well known, nuclear weapons have particular characteristics when compared to all the other weapons, namely the characteristic of destroying even the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet. Therefore, the problem of disarmament, particularly of nuclear disarmament, constitutes, at this point, the basic problem of our time.

According to records published up to now, the quantity of nuclear weapons -- calculated in terms of explosives -- is able to destroy the whole of the world, and life itself, several times over. At the beginning of the current year, men of science warned the whole of the world that by only using a small part of the current nuclear arsenal one can bring about a "nuclear winter" and the disappearance of life on earth.

Given this situation, Romania has undertaken a number of actions and has formulated a number of proposals on halting the arms race and on disarmament.

We are especially concerned about the situation that has been created on the European Continent in connection with the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries and, in the wake of that, with the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. We believe that it is necessary to stop such measures on both sides and to resume the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States to achieve an agreement that will lead to the complete elimination of medium-range missiles and then the elimination of the other nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world.

Taking into consideration that those missiles, and nuclear weapons in general, concern the whole of Europe and the entire world, we believe that, in connection with the problem of the medium-range missiles, the European countries should actively participate in the negotiations and contribute to achieving an appropriate agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States, so as to ensure the elimination of nuclear weapons from the continent. We also advocate the active participation by all peoples in implementing the disarmament program, primarily the nuclear disarmament program. The problem of peace constitutes one of the basic requirements and concerns of all peoples in the world -- and therefore all states and all governments must act to achieve disarmament and to ensure peace.

Question: Your election as the first president of the Socialist Republic of Romania took place in a special Grand National Assembly session 10 years ago. In fact you have been leading Romania as president for almost 20 years now. Mr President, would you please tell us about the achievements attained by the Romanian people in building the new society?

Answer: In August this year we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation. This is, indeed, an opportunity to make an inventory of what the Romanian people have achieved.

During this relatively short historical period Romania has changed from an agrarian country with a backward industry into an agroindustrial state with a modern industry and a developed socialist agriculture. Industrial production is currently over 50 times larger than before World War II. However, certain branches developed even more markedly, such as the chemical industry, whose production is now 200 times larger than before the war.

Even more important, however, is perhaps the fact that we have developed new and modern branches unknown in Romania in the past. Romanian industry, equipped for the most part with sophisticated machinery and installations, can now manufacture any equipment or machine for any field, including nuclear power stations.

We have invested great efforts in developing a modern, highly technical industry. For many years we allocated 33 percent, and in some years over 33 percent, of the national income to development and production funds. We did so in the belief that only by building a strong heavy and machine-building industry will we be able to build a comprehensively developed socialist society, raise the people's living standard, and consolidate our national independence.

We developed agriculture at the same time. Agricultural production is currently four times larger than in the past. The national income increased over 15 times, which is considerable, and the people's material and cultural living standard was raised on that basis.

Hence, looking back we can state that the policy we adopted on developing a strong industry and agriculture proved to be entirely correct and to perfectly meet the requirements of a country that started out from a level of development such as Romania had 40 years ago.

It is perfectly true that most of this industry was achieved in the past 20 years. In point of fact, about 80 percent of Romania's present fixed assets were accumulated in the past 20 years. This is precisely why we can assert that Romania's industry is a modern industry, equipped with the most advanced installations and capable of solving the most complex technical problems in any sector.

At the same time, we paid great attention to developing science and education and to raising the general cultural and professional level of the people. Currently we have a great potential for scientific and technological research that can also deal with the most complex problems and ensure the continuous progress of Romanian industry and economy. We also have a strong educational system that trains cadres for all fields. Moreover, we are now in a position to train foreign cadres, too. Along this line I want to mention the fact that more than 20,000 young people from various countries, especially from developing countries, are now studying in Romania.

What is the conclusion that we can draw now, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation? That the Romanian people, once they became masters of their fate, resolutely worked to build a new, free, and independent life and to secure for themselves a dignified place among the nations of the world. At the same time, Romania continuously worked to develop relations with the socialist, developing, and all other states in the world, including the developed capitalist countries, in the belief that only an extensive international cooperation can ensure the progress of each nation.

Once again I want to stress the fact that Romania's achievements and experience demonstrate that nations developing independently must make consistent efforts to build a strong economy based on a developed industry and agriculture, as well as on advanced science, education, and culture as decisive factors for consolidating its independence and raising its living standard.

Question: Mr President, allow me to take this opportunity to sincerely wish the friendly Romanian people continuous progress and great achievements in their independent. I thank you for your reply and will proceed to the next question, with your permission.

Third World countries have similar social problems. In my country, Egypt, we are currently concerned with the problem of housing. During my stay in Romania I found out that you have recorded great achievements in this respect to the effect that your country may be said to be free of such problems. Can you describe for us the major guidelines of your policy in this area and the achievements attained in recent years?

Answer: In my reply to the previous question I noted our party-state concern with continuously raising the people's material and cultural standard. In fact, everything we are doing in Romania is devoted to the general development of the country and to raising the level of civilization and well-being of the entire nation.

In this context, we have given due attention to all social problems. However, we kept in mind the fact that in order to solve social problems one must have a strong and independent economy. No one can solve social problems unless he has the necessary material conditions for that, i.e. a strong economy capable of providing the means for completely resolving such problems. It is precisely the results obtained in the general development of the country that have permitted us to appropriately deal with social problems.

In the same context I would mention the development of education and its material basis. We practically built a whole new basis for elementary, high school, and university education. Over 80 percent of the new and modern basis of higher education was achieved during this period. In fact, any visitor to our universities can see that.

We have concerned ourselves with and paid great attention to housing conditions. In this area, too, the most noteworthy results in fact have been obtained in the past 20 years, when we intensified the rate of housing construction, a fact that permitted us to radically change the majority of our towns and villages. In the past 2 decades almost 8.1 million apartments have been built and commissioned, of them close to 2.25 million in towns. During that period over 10,120,000 working people moved into new housing, which means close to one half of the country's population. Over 78 percent of the urban population moved into new apartments during this period. Practically speaking, we have generally solved the housing problem. In some towns we even have too many apartments. We can thus better meet the working people's requirements and provide them with comfortable housing on a par with the requirements of our socialist society.

However, we, too, still have problems to solve. But our plan provisions for the coming years allow us to state that by at the latest 1990 we will have completely solved the housing problem, and that the rate of housing construction will keep up with the normal rate of population growth and with the rate of wear of old housing. We have always endeavored to give our localities a new and modern image, and have achieved an architecture in keeping with both national traditions and with current comfort expectations.

Question: Once again, allow me to express my admiration and appreciation for your achievements. I am pleased that Your Excellency has fully confirmed my own impressions of Romania.

Mr President, you have had several meetings and talks with President Mubarak. Please give us your view of these high level Romanian-Egyptian meetings and talks. And along this line, please allow me to refer to your last meeting with President Mubarak in October 1983. The meeting was designed to develop Romanian-Egyptian economic cooperation. A memorandum was signed during the visit on continuously developing bilateral economic cooperation, which envisages exchanges totaling \$1 billion by 1985. Today, 6 months after the signing of that document, what do you think of the results obtained in economic cooperation?

Answer: I met with President Mubarak several times. We had met and had had talks even before, and he has visited Romania several times since he became president of Egypt. Last year, as you know, I visited Egypt. I had long and detailed talks with President Mubarak. I can state that after our numerous meetings and talks we have established relations of sincere friendship, and that ensures that the cooperation between our peoples will further develop and progress.

As on previous occasions, at our last meeting in 1983 we discussed in detail our bilateral economic cooperation, as well as various international issues. We came to the joint conclusion that we should expand production sharing and economic exchanges, and we signed a memorandum on attaining \$1 billion worth of mutual exchanges by 1985. In the past months we recorded important progress toward that goal, and this year's provisions -- which have every chance of being implemented -- will ensure that next year we will attain the level envisaged with President Mubarak. Romania is making further considerable efforts to expand its socioeconomic development; Egypt is also involved in a vast program of socioeconomic development, and on this basis we have real conditions for attaining our target and even exceeding it. I believe that this is fully in keeping with the interests of our two countries and peoples and with the political relations and friendship between our nations and their leaders.

At the same time, I want to mention the good, even very good cooperation and exchanges of views and messages on various international issues, including the Middle East and the steps that must be taken to achieve a just and lasting peace in that area, to settle interstate disputes through negotiations, to establish a new world economic order, and to achieve disarmament and peace. We can state that on international issues, Romanian-Egyptian cooperation has reached a very high level, and that this cooperation is fully in keeping with the interests of our people and of the general cause of peace and international cooperation.

Question: Mr President, I thank you very much. I would like to conclude by asking you if you would like to convey a message to the Egyptian people through the OCTOBER magazine?

Answer: Of course, I recall with pleasure my meetings in and the hospitality extended to me at each of my visits to Egypt, including the most recent one in October 1983. Each time I felt the friendship harbored by the Egyptian people for us. I want to convey to the friendly Egyptian people best wishes for prosperity, well-being, happiness, and peace, and I want to express my hope that the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Egypt, between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples will further develop.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN JOINT COMMISSIONS -- Mexico City, AGERPRES 3/5/1984 -- The fifth session of the joint Romanian-Mexican Economic Commission and the third session of the joint Romanian-Mexican Technological and Scientific Commission were held in Mexico City. Special heed was paid during the proceedings to seeking out practical ways of increasing and expanding the trade exchanges and economic, technological and scientific cooperation between Romania and Mexico. A string of documents were signed to this end. [Text]
[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 3 May 84 AU]

JAPANESE DELEGATION VISITS CONSTANTA -- Bucharest AGERPRES 27/4/1984 -- A delegation of the Japanese town of Yokohama, twin city with Constanta municipality, visited the Romanian Black Sea coast. The Japanese delegation, led by M. Ariyama, [spelling as received] chairman of the Yokohama-Constanta Friendship Committee, had interviews with Gheorghe Popa, mayor of Constanta Municipality, and saw round sociocultural establishments and historic sites. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1448 GMT 27 Apr 84 AU]

IOC PRESIDENT REMARKS ON MOSCOW TRIP, REAGAN NOTE

LD101402 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Madrid, May 10 (TANJUG) -- Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), denied here today (Thursday) that he would leave for Moscow already tomorrow with a message from U.S. President Reagan for the Soviet leaders. However, Samaranch announced that preparations for his Moscow trip would take ten to fifteen days. He has received the Reagan message the content of which is still a secret, Samaranch confirmed, making it known that the U.S. was going to strictly observe all Olympic norms and make sure equality for all participants in the games.

The holding of the summer Olympic games in Los Angeles has not all been called in question no matter whether the Soviet Union and other countries will take part or not in them, Samaranch set out. Similar difficulties have appeared before, the IOC president recalled, adding that efforts will be exerted so as to have newly-arisen difficulties overcome and have the Olympic movement contribute towards peace and cooperation. In this connection, Samaranch recalled of the winter Olympic games that took place in the city of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, saying that they were excellently organized and that the IOC worked in full swing and by united efforts.

REASONS FOR USSR'S OLYMPICS BOYCOTT ANALYZED

LD101538 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 10 May 84

[By Miroslav Visnjic]

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG) -- The sports public in the world has received with regret the Soviet decision not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic games. If there are no last-minute changes, which is hardly likely, the Soviet-U.S. tug-of-war will be the most important "event" at the Los Angeles summer Olympics.

Regardless of the reasons and explanations offered, any cancellation of participation in the Los Angeles games, just as in any earlier, is a blow to the sporting letter and spirit cherished by the Olympics since ancient times. On the other hand, it is the obligation of the Olympics host-country to provide equal hospitality for all participants.

The Soviet action has given rise to expressions of regret and claims that the Olympic ideals are threatened by political interests. Perhaps this a little harsh in view of the fact that previous Olympics too were held in an atmosphere of political incidents -- black U.S. athletes in Mexico City and the terrorist attack on Israeli competitors in Munich. It is probable that other countries of the Soviet bloc will join Moscow's decision, which means that many of the world's best athletes may not compete in Los Angeles.

It is already known that the German Democratic Republic athletes, who carried off 47 gold medals at the Moscow Olympics, will be compelled to follow the Olympics on television at home.

Western claims that the Soviet decision is an act of retaliation for the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics have been rejected in Moscow as unfounded. It is very likely that the Soviet decision would not have been taken had East-West relations improved after 1980. However, as no improvement took place, the Soviet authorities evidently did not wish to risk unpleasant incidents or negative publicity.

ARKHIPOV PRC TRIP POSTPONEMENT REASONS EXAMINED

LD101635 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov should have arrived in Beijing today, but the visit was postponed at the last minute. Moscow's surprising decision is not a good sign for more rapid promotion of Chinese-Soviet relations. Here is Sonja Badel on the subject:

[Badel] When Ivan Arkhipov's visit was officially announced, the news aroused the hope that Chinese-Soviet relations would move more rapidly toward normalization and improvement. Arkhipov would have been the most senior Soviet official to visit Beijing after 20-odd years of cool, almost hostile relations. The first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was to talk with Chinese officials about possibilities for promoting economic cooperation.

Since the revival of Chinese-Soviet consultations in 1982, Beijing has insisted on the stand that a real improvement of bilateral relations is impossible until the Soviets make at least a certain positive step toward removing the main stumbling blocks in Chinese-Soviet relations. It is well known that the Chinese number among these stumbling blocks the massing of Soviet troops along the Chinese border, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

Although in the four rounds of consultations no major progress has been achieved in the reconciliation of stands on these important issues, a better atmosphere has been established which has made possible some specific results in bilateral cooperation, primarily in the increase of trade. Although this is in the interests of both sides, the Chinese readiness to expand cooperation, despite the fact that there has been no change with regard to the solution of contentious issues, can only be regarded as a concession from the Chinese side. A reflection of this concession was the agreement that Arkhipov should come for talks on complete economic packages, the modernization of Chinese industry, and above all of facilities which were built in the fifties by the Soviets, and on cooperation in nuclear technology, and so on.

However, this concession obviously was not enough, and the unexpected postponement of Arkhipov's visit has shown the complexity of Chinese-Soviet relations and the extent to which they are subject to the influence of many factors, so that the desire for the improvement of relations of which both sides speak remains for the time being no more than a desire.

Moscow did not hide its dissatisfaction with the recent visit of U.S. President Reagan to China. Despite Chinese assurances that the improvement of relations with the United States is not aimed against the USSR, nor against any other country, Moscow cannot or does not wish to see Chinese-American relations in any other than an anti-Soviet context. The failure of Arkhipov to go to Beijing means an opportunity lost for achieving better understanding on this and for finally beginning to build new bridges of trust between the two neighbors.

The Soviet press has criticized China in the past few days not only because of Reagan's visit, but also in connection with the clashes on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, it has come out openly on the Vietnamese side, which has certainly spoiled the atmosphere for the arranged Chinese-Soviet talks. This is certainly the real reason for the postponement of Arkhipov's visit, and not as Moscow informed the Chinese Government, the insufficient preparedness of Arkhipov who is otherwise known as an authority on Chinese affairs.

DRAGOSAVAC-LED DELEGATION AT GREEK PASOK CONGRESS

LD101733 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] Athens, May 10 (TANJUG) -- Leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Andreas Papandreou said today, Thursday, that PASOK would strive to open the "third road to socialism", a Greek road, through democratic development, the self-government of the people, workers' participation in the management of enterprises, and decentralization of all aspects of social and political life.

Papandreou made the statement in his opening address at the first congress of the Greek ruling party PASOK, attended by 2,400 delegates and some 70 delegations of foreign parties and movements. The congress is attended by a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), headed by LCY Presidency member Dusan Dragosavac.

REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL EXPLAINS 'SUICIDE' OF RADOVIC

LD101714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The political security situation in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is good, as it is in other parts of the country. The security situation in Kosovo continues to stabilize, despite constant attempts by the enemy to maintain and preserve underground activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism, and to continue to operate by various means and in various forms. This was stated by Svetomir Lalovic, republican secretary for internal affairs, at a press conference today in connection with security day and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Security Service in our country and its work.

Lalovic stressed that in the past year the Security Service has seen an explicit tendency by the internal enemy to intensify his activity, to use internal economic difficulties, and to link with bloc forces and foreign aspirations with regard to Yugoslavia. In the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Security Service pays particular attention to opposing the activity of the internal and foreign enemy and of the most extreme groupings and individuals from the ranks of nationalists, anarcholiberals, bureaucratic-dogmatic forces, most aggressive foreign factors, and extreme enemy emigres, Lalovic stressed. Intensified onslaughts on social property as well as various forms of economic crimes and malversations have also been noted.

Lalovic also said cooperation with security services of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina is good and is increasing. At the beginning of this year, in cooperation with the Provincial Internal Affairs Services, programs of joint measures and activities were adopted, Lalovic said.

In connection with speculations at home and abroad about the suicide of Radovan [as received] Radovic, one of the 28 people recently detained at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs following a meeting at a kind of "home" discussion platform, as well as in connection with the interest displayed by journalists at today's press conference, Obren Djordjevic, under secretary of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, said:

Together with 27 other people, Radovan Radovic was detained at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and released the same day after interrogation. Later he was found dead at his weekend house not far from Obrenovac. A postmortem revealed that there were no traces of violence on his body and that the death was due to an overdose of sedatives.